The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

ENIGMA.

[illegible] a solemn sound, and it comes
[illegible] voice of evening o'er a weary earth;
[illegible] ears are at those whose birth
[illegible] the silent tombs.
[illegible] rose on the west which sigh
[illegible] elements, that, sweeping, ebbs
[illegible] roar on the ocean side
[illegible] dark forest sighs.
[illegible] he beheld? I am he
[illegible] shipwreck, in his march of death,
[illegible] dispersions, for my breath
[illegible] his triumphs stay!
[illegible] he, whom the sullen roar
[illegible] he blaze, when a frowning sky
[illegible] d lightned, kissed the angry sea,
[illegible] mighty Knell is fore.
[illegible] he, whom the flashing sword,
[illegible] e clash of helmets and the charging spear
[illegible] the battling tempest near,
[illegible] as his haughty lord.
[illegible] yet I am no victim! but my brow
[illegible] to the pride of many a chapel their;
[illegible] as not! yet shall one dare
[illegible] e powerless? No!
[illegible] e gazed with a tearless cheek
[illegible] k one's pallet, and a mother's cry
[illegible] er her offspring's dying agony—
[illegible] ge'st, fool still! a weak!
[illegible] e with the guilty soul
[illegible] ight moments—and when e'er it Fear
[illegible] e plunderers, and Despair
[illegible] g heroes rode.
[illegible] st thou know me, when
[illegible] shall smite, and, haply, when all scorn
[illegible] met them, and at morn,
[illegible] and in vain.
[illegible] were the quiet hours,
[illegible] evening visits, when the heart
[illegible] enjoyous lightness, part
[illegible] gh of the sun-born flowers.
[illegible] spring's young hopes, too, were mine!
[illegible] e's ripeness, and the gladdening sound
[illegible] voices breathing round
[illegible] e so divine.
[illegible] mmer's glory, with its fall
[illegible] rustling leaves, its gay attire—
[illegible] ry, hoary monarch of the year—
[illegible] ow known them all!
[illegible] have known them all! but who
[illegible] me—once the high and mighty? None!
[illegible] my glory, grandeur? Gone
[illegible] e twilight's faded hue!
[illegible] been earth and sea and sky,
[illegible] their tributary septs, obeyed—
[illegible] I now! How fallen! made
[illegible] a mockery!"
[illegible] eased, that voice, its plaint—
[illegible] rush of the wind that goes moaning by,
[illegible] on its wings for ever off, with a sigh,
[illegible] ge's sad extent. SENEX.

DEATH.

[illegible] tell how solemn 'tis to urge
[illegible] footsteps through the vale of death;
[illegible] ushes that lie beyond the verge
[illegible] stream, whence noan a whisper'd breath
[illegible] ll of aught that spirits find,
[illegible] have left the scenes of time behind;
[illegible] wild delusive dreams of time
[illegible] ver round the spirit in that hour
[illegible] ust wash away a single crime,
[illegible] must dissipate the clouds that lower
[illegible] er the tomb, nor shed one ray
[illegible] be disembodied spirit's way.
[illegible] every hope but hope in heaven,
[illegible] the parting spirit. Nought avail,
[illegible] the feeble efforts of life are riven,
[illegible] consolations. There the vale
[illegible] enters eternity from time,
[illegible] he can guide us, Faith and Hope sublime.
ARCOLO.

[illegible]CHING WITH THE DEAD.

[illegible]ure's sable pall hangs dark
[illegible] r all her wide dominion;
[illegible] ing fitful gusts are howling through
[illegible] ore, their requiems to
[illegible] This sure must be time to read
[illegible] The corpse! I must look on't;
[illegible] pose of clay! what read we here
[illegible] thing? Ah, speak to me;
[illegible] d state! or what am I that I
[illegible] much dread to be what thou art now?
[illegible] in this hour my destiny?
[illegible] is there, the real I'd know;
[illegible] ality! or what has it to do
[illegible] this scene or things eternal?
[illegible] endless flame of living fire
[illegible] ughts who love not God in truth!
[illegible] fields and plains of living green,
[illegible] joy for those who do!
[illegible] ship's ties and love's strong sympathies
[illegible] felt in that far world of mine!
[illegible] me! say, is the past, the hopes,
[illegible] sports and dances of life,
[illegible] clear, all nothing now to them
[illegible] sympathy with breathing things!
[illegible] from thine everlasting sleep,
[illegible] come to him that loved thee!
[illegible] happy?—silent still! O yes,
[illegible] forever, e'en to me!
[illegible] all the tender mourner came,
[illegible] wail above thy senseless bier,
[illegible] heed him not—the wild farewell
[illegible]'s lone upon thine ear
[illegible]ening's calmest, latest breath.
[illegible] cheek, the cold, lank worm of death
[illegible] revel in tranquility!
[illegible] draw his slimy form athwart
[illegible] slightest touch could rouse up
[illegible] feelings of the spirit. Ha!
[illegible]'s lowest, meanest things taste spoil
[illegible] sleep mysteries!
[illegible] mark the hour—
[illegible] and silence, deep as death can bring,
[illegible] all. How still and awful is
[illegible] the lamp is most expired, and cast
[illegible] light upon the corpse and wall—
[illegible] only gives to darkness still
[illegible] ness. Shadows flit around the room
[illegible] dark and ominous—but, hark!
[illegible] those footsteps, soft and slow, yet near!
[illegible] the window-case without,
[illegible] for its prey—the hour is out.
[illegible] good or evil come out yet!
[illegible] corpse, the corpse, it moves! it stirs!
[illegible] the dismal spectre, whose frigid hand,
[illegible] of death, is on me cold and still!
[illegible] gods, those words! W. G. H.

VIEW OF CHRIST CHURCH, PHILADELPHIA.

Christ Church was completed before the year 1696. In the year 1702, Dr. Compton, Bishop of London, appointed the Rev. Evan Evans to take charge of the congregation. This gentleman, in 1717, in consequence of the infirmities of age, left the church, and settled in Maryland. His place was filled, in 1718, by the Rev. Thomas Hodge, from Virginia. It is not known how long the latter remained; but the Rev. Archibald Cummings arrived from England in 1720, and officiated till his death in 1740. In his time the church was enlarged, and the foundation laid of the steeple, which was finished in 1744. The vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Cummings, was filled by the Rev. Enoss Ross, until the arrival of the Rev. Dr. Jenney, as rector, in 1752. He died in 1761. St. Peter's church was finished a few months before this event; and, during his rectorship, the bells of Christ Church were imported from England. In 1762, the Rev. Richard Peters became the rector of the two churches, with the Rev. Messrs. Sturgeon and Duche as assistants. Mr. Sturgeon resigned in 1766. In 1772, the health of Dr. Peters declining, two other assistants were chosen, the Rev. Thomas Coombe, and the Rev. Wm. White, the present venerable Bishop. In the year 1768, Dr. Peters resigned, was succeeded by Dr. Duche, and died soon after. During the revolutionary war, Drs. Duche and Coombe went to England. Dr. White was chosen rector on the 15th of April, 1777, and, on the 19th September, 1779, the Rev. Dr. Blackwell was chosen an assistant minister. On the 1st of November, 1786, Dr. White, having been elected Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this State, sailed for England. He was consecrated by the Archbishops of York and Canterbury, and other Prelates, and arrived in this city on the 7th of April, 1787. On the 3d of December, 1787, the Rev. Joseph G. Bend, was chosen an assistant. On the 27th of June, 1791, he accepted the Rectorship of St. Paul's, at Baltimore, and was succeeded, on the 8th June, 1794, by the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie. On the 14th of May, 1811, Dr. Blackwell resigned. The Rev. Jackson Kemper was soon after chosen in his place.

St. James's Church, which, when built, we cannot exactly say in what year, was in union with Christ Church, and St. Peters', but since, from motives of convenience, been separated from them, and now forms a separate congregation.

The Rev. Wm. H. Delancey, chosen an assistant minister, on the 10th of March, 1823, has since resigned his station, to accept the equally responsible and respectable post of Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, which he now fills.

THE MORALIST.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

THE PLEASURES OF SICKNESS.

Smile not, reader, for even a sick bed has its pleasures.—True, anguish often hovers over the couch and despair seizes upon the heart of the sick man, yet often is the gloom lighted up and gladness poured upon his soul. I speak not of that hope which makes the darkness of disease seem the prelude to eternal sunshine, and the gates of death, but the portals of unfading glory. There are other things which can relieve the tediousness of confinement, and cause the heart of the afflicted to rejoice, even when his body is burdened, his strength broken.

I was once laid low by sickness—disease came suddenly upon me. The vigour of youth could not resist its influence, and months went by ere my head was raised from its pillow. At first it was terrible. I expected, and yet I feared to die. It seemed a hard thing that my race should so soon be run. Life was just opening before me, pleasure had not yet passed, disappointment had never shed over me its blighting and withering influence. It was the spring-time of youth and hope, and I clung with the eagerness of attachment to earth and its objects. To lie down in oblivion, to leave no memorial behind me save the grass on my grave and the stone at its head, to be forgotten every where except in the narrow circle of immediate relatives, to exchange the bright and beautiful things of this world for the darkness and dreariness of the grave:—the thought was maddening.

But these images of horror soon vanished.—When the fever's flush was on my cheek and its heat was drying my blood and firing my brain, strange and pleasant visions floated before my sight, dim and indistinct at first as the impressions of a dream, yet clothed in all the glowing hues of a wandering imagination. Fairy forms hovered over my couch, unearthly music sounded in my ears. Sometimes the friends of other days, they upon whose coffins I had heard the clods rattling and over whose graves the herbage had long been green, stood before me and I again held converse with the "mourned, the loved, the lost." Scenes, fair as were ever formed in the visions of sleep, floated before my eyes and I lived amid the glowing creations of an excited fancy.

And even when these disappeared and reason was restored, there was much left to soothe and gratify in the sympathy and attention of friendship. It is in such situations that we most feel their value. As I saw the anxiety of those around me, their unwearied attention, the care and watchfulness which they manifested, I appreciated the worth of their affection and almost rejoiced in the affection which had elicited its display. And there was one, a loved and gentle being, whose voice had always been melody and her presence gladness to me. As I saw tears clouding the brightness of her blue eyes, how did I prize them as pledges of sympathy and attachment! And as her light step stole into my chamber and she sat by my bed-side and rested her soft cheek upon my burning temples and bathed my wasted brow when the fever's heat was upon me, or in moments of despondency whispered peace and hope to my soul, how did I bless her for her love, and rejoice in the assurance of possessing it.

At length I began to recover. I experienced a childish delight when I first regained the use of my limbs, and how thrilling were my sensations when I again felt upon my cheek the fresh breeze, and gazed upon the blue heavens and green earth. As I looked upon the firmament stretching above me, bright and boundless, and with its sapphire wall and glowing vault resembling an arch of azure glory circling all below, and beheld the sun careering through it in unclouded majesty, bathing in a flood of splendour, the distant mountain, darting his golden beams on the glittering river and shedding his radiance on tree and plant and flower; while the rich fragrance of the summer blossoms came soft upon the senses and the glad music of birds was heard from every bush and copse—I wondered how I could ever have been so little affected by the many pleasant and beautiful things of earth.

Years have since gone by. My pulses beat joyously and health again dances in my veins. Yet when I think of the bright visions which fancy formed when disease was upon me, of the tenderness of friendship and terror of attachment which were then manifested and of the exquisiteness of returning health, I would be almost willing again to be laid low by sickness.

MENEN.

PREDICTIONS FOR THE YEAR 1830.

The year 1830 will be a very eventful one—to every old maid who gets married.

Throughout the whole course of the year whenever the moon wanes the night will grow dark.

Those who have debts to pay, and no cash, will lose their credit.

It is probable that if there is no business doing, people will complain of hard times, but it is certain that those who hang themselves will escape starving to death. Any man who spends faster than he earns will not be richer at the end of the year than he was at the beginning, which is more certain still. He that bites off his own nose to spite politicians, will not bite a fool, and that is the most certain of all.

If bishop sleeves go out of fashion there will be more elbow-room among the ladies. If toques follow, we may perhaps see over their heads. If either of them should be talked of, there will be much ado about nothing.

Many a man will grow rich this year—in a dream.

The present session of Congress will be one of uncommon interest and importance. This cannot fail of being true, because it has been said every year regularly, ever since we have had a remembrance.

If dandies wear their beards there will be less work for the barbers. He who wears mustachios will have something to sneeze at.

If the incumbent of a fat office should die, there will be a score of feet ready to step into one pair of shoes. If any old miser dies, it will occasion the shedding of many tears—that "live in an onion."

He who marries during this year will run a great risk—that is, if he does it *in a hurry*. He who steals a match will make tattlers gossip and get himself into a scrape.

He that is penniless this year will not grieve much at the fall of stocks. He who grows old without growing wise, will be a long time coming to years of discretion. He who wants to borrow money will know the value of it. He who laughs at his own dull jokes, or hunts for a cat with three legs, or becomes a candidate for office, will rival honest Dogberry, and be content to "write himself an ass."

There will be more books published this year than will find purchasers; more rhymes written than will find readers; and more bills made than will find payers.

Whoever is in love this year will think his mistress an angel. Whoever gets married, will find out whether it be true.

If any young lady should happen to blush, or baste a turkey this year, she will look red in the face. If she dreams of a young man three nights in succession it will be a sign of something. If she dream of him four times, or have the tooth ache, it is ten to one that she is a long time getting either of them out of her head.

If a man builds a house this year without counting the cost, he will know more at the end of his undertaking than at the beginning.

If any one jumps overboard, without knowing how to swim, it is two to one that he gets drowned. If any one lends an umbrella, it is ten to one that he is obliged to go home in the rain for his pains.

There will be a great noise about the country—whenever it thunders; and a great dust will be kicked up—by coach horses—unless the roads are macadamized.

Whoever runs in debt this year will be dunned. Whoever hires money out of the bank will be in no hurry to see the last day of grace. Whoever is out at the elbows will think of a tailor. Whoever is high upon the score and low in the pocket, will think of the Deputy Sheriff.

Whoever makes the discovery that the world is given to lying, will do what Jack Falstaff has done before him.

Many an old sinner will resolve to turn over a new leaf this year, but the new leaf will turn out a blank. Many a fond fool will jump into a honey pot—and find it mustard—without being able to say with the fly, 'I'm off.'

Many things will be wondered at this year, and turn out not to be miracles. Many a great man will tell a fine story to which Mr. Birchall would have said 'Fudge!'

Finally, we are of opinion that this will be a wonderful year—just like all that have gone before it. The world will go round and come back to the place from which it set out, and this will be the course of many a man who should be up and doing. There will be a great cry and little wool, as at a meeting of pigs.

From the Boston Traveller.

HISTORY OF LYNN.

We some time since noticed the appearance of the first number of the History of Lynn, by Alonzo Lewis, Esq. who has been suffering in his researches among the musty manuscripts and county records of its early history; and has collected a mass of interesting facts and occurrences of "olden times," furnishing altogether a treasure compendium, not only to antiquarians, but the immediate descendants of the first settlers of that place, but to readers of every class and section of the country. The author has transcribed from the records of state and county, as well as from those of town and parish, and from various files of unpublished papers. All the quaint ways and original simplicity of the original language has been preserved, and such remarks of the compiler introduced as are necessary to explain the meaning or increase the interest. The first number brought down the history of the town from its first settlement to 1636.

The second number has at length been issued, in a beautiful style of mechanical execution, [illegible] and continues the history to 1649. A scene of domestic tenderness—of parental and filial attachment, is finely illustrated by a lithographic drawing, which for softness and delicacy of shade will compare with any we have seen from the same establishment. It represents the parting of Lady Susan Humphrey from her children, in 1641; when she returned to England with her husband, Mr. "John Humphrey," who was one of the original patentees of the colony—who had been one of the most influential in promoting its settlement, and who in 1630 was appointed Deputy Governor. We have not room for copious extracts, and shall content ourselves with referring to some of the peculiarities and events of those far-gone times.

In 1638, the name of the town was changed from Saugus to Lynn, in respect to Mr. Whiting and others, who came from the town of Lynn Regis, or King's Lynn, in Norfolk, England.

In the same year, the Quarterly Court ordered that no persons should make any cakes or buns, except "for burials, marriages, and such like special occasions."

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company was organized on Monday, June 1, 1638.—On the afternoon of that day, there was a very great earthquake. People found it difficult to stand, and furniture and chimneys were thrown down.

In 1639, the General Court forbade the people to spread bass or codfish upon their lands for the purpose of enriching the soil; and passed the following order, for the regulation of ladies' dress. "No garment shall be made with short sleeves, shall not wear the same, unless they find such as have garments with short sleeves cover the arm to the wrist; and hereafter, no person whatever shall make any garment for women, with sleeves more than half an ell wide;" that is, twenty-two and a half inches.

The first book printed in America, was an octavo volume of Psalms, of 400 pages in 1640.

In the early part of 1641, says Governor Winthrop, "a goodly maid of the church of Lynn, going in a deep snow from Meadford homeward, was lost, and some of her clothes found after among the rocks."

In 1642, a man was presented at the Salem Court, and compelled to confess his opinion erroneous, and ask forgiveness of the minister, for saying that the "baptism of infants was sinful." At the same Court, a person was presented for "common sleeping" at church, and for striking him who waked him. Soon after, not having amended his conduct, he was sentenced "to be severely whipped." It was the custom at this time, during the public service, for a person to go about the meeting to wake sleepers. He bore a long wand on one end of which was a ball and on the other a fox tail. When he observed the men asleep, he rapped them on the head with the knob; and roused the slumbering sensibility of the ladies by drawing the brush lightly across their faces.

In June of the same year, the wind was so high, according to Governor Winthrop, that a multitude of trees were blown down, and the "meeting house at Newbury lifted up, the people being in it." "It did no hurt, but only killed one Indian."

At the Quarterly Court in 1644, William Howes and John his son were fined "for deriding such as Sing in the Congregation, learning them fooles; also William Howes, for saying Mr. Whiting preaches confusedly; also John Howes, for charging Mr. Cobbitt with falsehood in his doctrine."

At the same Court in 1645, Lemuel Bonnett was presented "for saying, in a scornful manner, he neither cared for the Towne, nor any order the Towne could make."

An order was passed in 1647, that if any young man should address a young woman, without the consent of her parents, or in their absence, of the County Court, he should be fined five pounds.

In the same year the town of Lynn was presented to the Quarterly Court "for want of a staff for the constable."

In June, 1648, Margaret Jones, of Charlestown, was executed at Boston, for a witch. This was the first execution for this offence in New England.

In 1649, Nicholas Pinion was fined for swearing. The deposition of the witness was, that "meetinge with the said Niche Pinion the last Lord's day, comminge out of his cornu, hee heard the said Pinion sware—all his pumkins were turned to squashes!"

In the same year, Matthew Stanley was fined £3, with 2s 6d fees, for winning the affections of John Tarbox's daughter, without the consent of her parents. The parents of the young woman were allowed 6s for their attendance three days.

In 1651, the Court made an order against "the intolerable excess and bravery" of dress. They ordered that no person whose estate did not exceed £200 should wear any great boots, gold or silver lace or buttons, or silk hoods, ribbons or scarfs, under a penalty of 10s.

The first fire engine made in America, was in 1654, by Joseph Jenks, for the selectmen of Boston.

At the funeral of the Rev. Mr. Cobbet, in Nov. 1685, who had preached in Lynn nineteen years and in Ipswich 29, were expended one barrel of wine, two barrels of cider, 32 pounds of sugar, half a cord of wood, four dozen pairs of gloves "for men and women," with "some spices and ginger for the cider." It was the custom at funerals to treat all the company with cider, which in cold weather was heated and spiced. Wine was distributed when it could be afforded. Gloves were commonly given to the bearers and principal mourners, and by the more wealthy, rings were sometimes added.

In 1667, three persons were presented to the Quarterly Court "for prophaning the Lord's Day, by going to William Crall's house, in time of publike exercise, (they both being at meeting,) and drinking of his cider, and Roasting his Apples, without eyther the consent or knowledge of him or his wife."

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

CONSTANCY.

A TALE OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

In no period of our history, perhaps, have the true characters, the true patriotism, and the sterling integrity of the people been so truly tested, as during our struggle for independence. It was at this period that all the moral energy of the country was called into action.—Each member of the community was called upon to support a party which in his judgment he saw proper to advocate, and each person was more or less biased by the particular circumstance in which he was then placed. Interest was made to weigh against choice; and the man who embarked in the holy cause of liberty, was understood to place at stake every thing which he held dear or valuable. It might truly, then, be termed a war of examination. The man who embarked against such odds, deserved well of his country. Integrity has already placed her seal upon him, and his life is one which is well worthy the attention of a rising generation.—YOUTH is seen by the officers and soldiers alone, who were engaged in this struggle, that we are indebted for the glorious result of the enterprize. History has recorded their noble deeds, and posterity has emblazoned them upon the highest pinnacle of the temple of liberty. And it is well: such generous devotion is worthy of as generous a remembrance. Yet there were others who, though not immediately engaged in the deadly contest, contributed not a little to the happy termination of this well-contested warfare. I refer to the female of '76.—It was she who encouraged her brother, her lover, or her son, to embark in the glorious cause of liberty, and who welcomed with the smile of approbation the return of her war-worn soldier. History may teem with the brilliant exploits of a Greene, a Washington, or a Lafayette, but without the secret approbations of woman, the bravery of the soldiers will sink down into brutality, and the noble, generous devotion to the country's good, will become but another word for intrigue and corruption. There must be a purifying power, or the grosser propensities of man can never be kept within bounds.

Ellen Roberts was esteemed the fairest female who resided upon the winding shores of the river Pedee. Her father, who was a man in moderate circumstances, had unfortunately lost his wife some eight or ten years before, and forsaking the busy world, had removed with his daughter and an only son, then in his twelfth year, to his farm on the banks of the Pedee. At the time our story commences Ellen was in her eighteenth year; tall in her person, and with a figure which would have vied with the elegant symmetry of the dark eyed Georgian. Her hair was of the most dazzling black, and escaping from under the slender confinement of her ribbon braid, fell in a profusion of ringlets over her finely turned neck and shoulders. At the first view a stranger might, perhaps, have fancied that he discovered a degree of haughtiness or pride lurking within her dark eye, but a more intimate acquaintance would have convinced him that it was more the effect of levity and playfulness, than of affectation or reserve. Ellen Roberts had been bred up in seclusion, and by being early removed from the vices of this life, had [illegible] as she was beautiful. When engaged in the performance of the little wants of her aged parent, who was entirely happy and contented; and when rewarded by an affectionate kiss, she felt that she was more than compensated for all her trouble and solicitude.

Connected with her in her earliest sport, and the companion of her earliest childhood, was Charles Stewart. His father's plantation adjoined that of Mr. Roberts', and from this circumstance they were almost inseparable. Often in the heat of the sultry summer day, had they reposed beneath the shade of the thick hazel tree, and often had they chased the gay butterfly from flower to flower, as it sported upon the green hills of the Pedee. There is something in the affections of man which is hidden and mysterious. Impressions which are made upon our hearts while in youth, do not unfrequently go with us through a long series of years, and by gathering strength as they advance, ultimately terminate in a lasting and deep rooted affection. Such was the case with Charles Stewart. He had loved Ellen when a child, and though years had gone by since he had called her by the endearing name of sister—though she had grown up to the estate of a woman, and was no longer the rosy faced girl as when he first knew her, still his affections were the same, and he only waited for a fitter season to unite their destinies and fortunes into one.

At this period, the war which the colonies and the mother country had for several years been waging in the North, blazed forth in the Southern States. Early in the spring of 1780, the royal army, under Clinton, invested the city of Charleston, and compelled that town to surrender. From this period to the close of the struggle, perhaps in no part of the country was the war carried on with more unrelenting barbarity than in the Southern States. Stimulated by a set of anti-republicans, who were at that time styled tories, they descended to the lowest deeds of rapine and oppression, and freely indulged in all the excesses of the most barbarous warfare. Many of those who were captured in defence of the rights of their country, were publicly condemned and executed. Repeated acts of cruelty and oppression aroused the patriotic feelings of the peaceful inhabitants of South Carolina, and urged them on to revenge. Headed by such officers as in the exigency of the moment they were enabled to select from among themselves, they successively embodied themselves into companies and regiments, and took the field. Among the first of those recruits was Charles Stewart. He had requested an interview with Ellen, and they had met at their favorite place of meeting, previous to his having enlisted. It was a clear moonlight night when Ellen sat in tearful silence, listening to the voice of her lover, as he recited the numerous evils under which their bleeding country was labouring.

"The Almighty," said she, mildly, as he finished his recital, "will protect the weak; but is there no other alternative but that you should enlist?"

"None," said Stewart, firmly. "I had never properly known my rights until I have seen them invaded; but I am now prepared to meet every difficulty, sooner than submit to such base oppression."

"And my father," said Ellen, tremblingly, "will he forgive the man who raised his arm against his son?—Robert is in the royal army."

"I will seek him out myself," said Stewart. "I will convince him of his error, and reclaim him to the service of his country. When the war has ended, and peace has again visited our happy land, I will again revisit this spot, and re-claim the hand of my Ellen, as the reward of my patriotism. Until then, Adieu." He pressed the maiden to his bosom as she pronounced a short prayer for his safety, and then kissing her forehead he bade her adieu, and then leaping into a [illegible] boat, was carried by the current beyond the point which made out into the river.

When Ellen saw the boat which contained her young soldier gradually doubling the first headland, and then disappear from her view, she stood for a moment, as if combating with the natural feelings of her sex, until becoming overpowered by her emotions she burst into tears—Like most females of her age, she had given herself up entirely to the purifying affection of love, and when the event arrived which deprived her of the object—which sent him upon a dangerous expedition, and which even placed his life in jeopardy, it was more than her unpractised mind could sustain. Slowly did she retrace her steps to her father's building, and, amid the diversity of her employment, endeavored to forget the danger of her youthful soldier.

In the mean time, the British had obtained possession of Georgetown, the village near which she resided, and thereby cut off all communication with her lover. Days, months, and weeks rolled on, and still she was uncertain of his fate. The royalists had secluded her father's dwelling within the lines of their camp, and, like the [illegible], were compelled to seek for provisions within the narrow circle of her place of confinement.

[illegible] HER.

[illegible] had passed away, and was succeeded by the [illegible] days of autumn. It [illegible] these [illegible] one of those [illegible] Ellen had strayed beyond the usual limits for her walks, and was returning home by a path which led along the brink of the river. She had arrived at the spot where she had taken leave of young Stewart, and was musing upon that event, when a beautiful pointer dog crossed the path immediately before her, and plunged into the thickest part of the shrubbery. This was instantly followed by the report of a gun, which so terrified the timid Ellen, that she screamed with an involuntary emotion of terror. She rather flew than ran along the path which led to the building. Another turn was yet to be made before she arrived at the little wicket which opened into the garden, and when she arrived at the turn, she discovered the man who had been the cause of her fright standing near the garden gate, and carelessly engaged in reloading his gun. He was a man apparently of middle age, rather low in stature, and with a keen, dark, and penetrating eye. He was dressed in a suit of green hunting cloth, and his annuity pouches hung carelessly from his shoulder. Ellen saw at the first glance that he was a stranger; and, from his dress and appearance, concluded he was a man of rank and standing.

"I fear, Miss, I have occasioned you a fright," said the stranger to the trembling Ellen, and proffered his services to conduct her safe home. Ellen, who by this time had become more collected, assured him that it was but a momentary terror, occasioned by the report of his gun, and now that the cause was explained, felt herself perfectly re-assured and composed. The stranger, however, who had marked the paleness of the young lady's cheek, and observed the delicate tremor of her nerves, refused to accept her apology, but pressed her to accept the assistance of his arm. There was something entirely prepossessing in the appearance of the young stranger, and Ellen yielding to the warm solicitations of his request, accepted his arm, and took the path which led to the building. The aged parent, who had become uneasy at his daughter's lengthened stay, fearing his cause, had gone in pursuit of her. It is but reasonable then to suppose that he thanked with unfeigned sincerity the kindness of the stranger, when he met them at the junction of the walks. The young stranger was invited to the house, and treated with refreshment after the exercise of his sporting. Like most old men, the events of the present day had made but a slight impression upon the brain of the aged sire. Such circumstances as transpired whilst he was young, and of course such as those in which he was personally engaged, were the themes upon which he was wont to dwell with almost tiresome pertinacity. These were, of course, of but little interest to the youthful stranger. Bred in a school, however, in which the infirmities and weak parts of man were carefully studied, he forebore to express his impatience, and appeared to listen to the old man's thread-bare stories with eager attention. Once or twice the young man reverted to the present state of affairs in the south, but as these observations were mostly directed to Ellen, they did not draw forth that a corresponding reply from the old man. It was not until Mr. Roberts had knocked the ashes from his fourth pipe that the stranger arose to take his leave.

"I shall endeavor to do myself the pleasure of again calling to inquire after the health of my young charge," said he, addressing Ellen, who was sitting by the table, busily employed in plying her needle. A timid glance thrown to the spot where the stranger was standing, and a slight blush which for a moment tinged her delicate neck, was the only corresponding reply. The old man, however, grasped him by the hand as he left the room, and bidding him remember there was such a place as the pine cottage, and that but a short mile from Georgetown, leisurely repaired himself by the fire.

The stranger was Colonel Redman Lecompte, of the British forty-fifth. He was a young man of polite and polished manners, yet he had indulged too freely in the excesses of a British court. He had accompanied Clinton from New York, and was now stationed with his regiment at Georgetown.

"You must have been unusually successful, Colonel," said a young man to Colonel Lecompte, who was sitting at breakfast sipping his tea, the morning after his adventure. "You must have been unusually successful in your sporting excursions, if we may reckon from the time you were out."

"Why, Frank," said the Colonel, in his gayest manner, to the young man who interrogated him, "to be candid with you, I must acknowledge I was not employed the whole time in shooting snipe and woodcock. Near sun down I had the good fortune to spring a covey of a somewhat different nature."

"Ha!" said his companion, "then, if I understand you aright, a female was engaged."

"The same," said the Colonel, "and may I inquire the termination of your adventure?" continued his companion.

"It is quickly told," said the Colonel. "My *singular* good fortune *terminated* in my placing her under the protection of an old father, who was a greater boor than perhaps any you would find in Yorkshire or Devon." "Indeed," said the young man, "and did he not reward you for your attention to his daughter?" "Yes," said the Colonel, drily—"he spun as many long yarns for me as would have hung all the swamp rats in Marion's army. But I shall see the daughter again," continued he; "and hark ye, Frank, let my movements be kept a secret."—The young man made the desired promise, and they arose from the table.

The plantation of Mr. Roberts' was, as I before said, within a short mile of Georgetown, and

from this circumstance he had frequent opportunities of visiting Ellen, of which he saw proper to avail himself. In one or two of these visits he was accompanied by her brother, Captain Roberts, but frequently he came alone. His visits were at first received with the studied formality due to a stranger, but after repeated visits he was admitted now upon the footing of an intimate acquaintance. He was at all times studious and attentive to Ellen, and strove, by every effort in his power, to gain her esteem and confidence.

Ellen was devoted to the cause of liberty, and when this the young Englishman did not fail to turn to his own account. When he discovered her sentiments, he noted the subject of the present struggle as *sacred* ground, upon which he never set his foot unknowingly. Aided by such movements as this, as well as possessing a fine person, with polished and accomplished manners, he could not fail to gain upon the heart of the unpractised Ellen. She had set out with a full determination to admit nothing beyond a strict friendship for the young officer, yet, when she had time to reflect upon her emotions, when she decomposed her friendship, and examined the different items of which it was made up, she might perhaps have discovered something of a warmer nature than the *holy principle* would have admitted. But then Ellen was without a counsellor. She had no mother to direct her young feet in the path of propriety, nor any friend to remind her of the early vows she had made to Charles Stewart. Her heart was tender and unsuspecting, and entirely open to the secret operations of the young Englishman.

The winter had now passed away, and spring with its mild breezes and sunny flowers had began to put forth before Ellen had time to release herself from her new bonds, and to make some inquiries respecting her lover. The operations of the two belligerent parties had been carried on gradually through the winter, and the lowering sultry weather, which was now approaching the zenith, was but to increase the flame of war, which was already raging fiercely between each other.

Ellen was busily employed with her needle, while the Colonel was sitting at her back, carelessly engaged in playing with one of her long glossy curls, when a paragraph in a paper which was laying before her caught her attention; and reading it more closely, she discovered that the royal troops, in a rencounter made a few days before, had captured a number of prisoners, who were then confined in Georgetown. From among this number, a certain part had been selected as the victims of military rigour, and, as rebels, condemned to be shot.—Among this number she discovered the name of Charles Stewart. She saw no more; but, throwing down the paper, she hastened to her room, and there burst into tears. This was the first time for several months she had given way to the feelings of nature. With a simultaneous force, every incident connected with their early lives rushed upon her memory. The scenes of their early childhood—the plighting of their mutual vows, and their parting on the Pedee, were all recalled, and passed in quick review before the mind of the unhappy Ellen. She now discovered the true state of her feelings. She saw that, although she had banished Stewart so long a time from her mind—although she had been flattered and pleased by the attention of another, still she was in reality devoted to the object of her first choice. There is something in the affections of the female heart which is mysterious and undefinable. Impressions which it receives when young, are of all others the most lasting and deep rooted. Other objects may succeed, and they may be pleased for the moment with the attention of the polite and polished, but that pure, holy, and undefined feeling is still wanting; and, after wandering for a short time in the sunshine of diversity, will return to its first love, more wise, more constant, and more devoted. Thus was the case with Ellen. She now dried her eyes, and began to think of some way to assist her lover. The thought that Colonel Lecompt would assist her flashed across her mind, and the project was immediately embraced. But, alas! she was unacquainted with the true nature of the man whom she had trusted. When Ellen rejoined him in the garden, and with tears besought him to exert his influence in averting the unhappy fate of young Stewart, he evaded the request, and requested that she would grant him until another day to reflect upon it.

"And to-morrow is the day of execution," sobbed the agonized girl. Lecompt saw his advantage, and was base enough to make use of it. He began in as gentle terms as the case would admit to enumerate the many difficulties he should have to contend with, and concluded by claiming, as the price of his reward, the prostitution of all the principles in which Ellen had been bred.—That she should forsake her father and accompany him to England.

"And is this the language you would hold out to me?" said Ellen, as she drew herself up and darted upon him a keen look of contempt. "Is this Colonel Lecompt who insults the sister of his friend?—Base man," said she, "I will never, never look upon you."

As she spoke these words, she forcibly released herself from his hold, and ran with breathless haste to the building. The Colonel was in a measure prepared for such a reply, but the reality far outstripped what he anticipated. Like a man who has worked his feelings to bear with fortitude an approaching stroke, feels twice the pain as one who receives it entirely unexpected. He returned to Georgetown, then, entirely foiled in his attempt.

It was a cold, cheerless evening in the month of April. A slight snow had fallen in the early part of the morning, which, having melted, had but added to the dreariness of the evening. The streets of Georgetown appeared lonely and deserted. A solitary sentinel was here and there seen wrapped in the ample folds of his heavy riding cloak, and appearing as if his animal spirits had partaken of the heaviness of the atmosphere. About ten o'clock at night, a solitary figure was seen to land from a small boat, and advance up the street which led to the prison. A light from a single window continued to gleam, and by this the stranger appeared to be directed. Arrived at the door, he requested admittance in such plaintive and moving terms, that the rough turnkey, forgetting the stern inflexibility of his station, permitted his better feeling to get the advantage of him, and admitted him into the interior of the building. A narrow flight of stairs conducted them to an upper apartment, and seated by a table, with no other furniture than a lamp, a chair, and a bible, sat Charles Stewart. He was pale and emaciated in his appearance, and his looks indicated the sufferings of his mind, but his countenance was still sanguine, and his heart was still warmed by the sacred fire of liberty.

The stranger was Ellen Roberts. She had visited in the garb of one of the hardier sex, and was now standing before her lover. The attention of Stewart was aroused from the book he was reading, and as Ellen entered the room made a motion to rise. His sight appeared to have suffered, and he placed his hand over his eyes to assist those organs, when Ellen suddenly removed her hat, and her long black tresses fell in ringlets over her neck and shoulders.

"Ellen!" said Stewart, as he caught the almost unconscious maiden in his arms and pressed her to his bosom, "this was kind in you, but you should have spared me this pang. I had made my peace with God, but you have entirely unmanned me." Ellen made no reply, but continued to sob for some moments upon his bosom.

"And are there no hopes?" said she, wildly, as she began to collect her scattered reason.

"None," said Stewart.

"Then I will again implore the man," said she, "who treated me so unkindly. I will again sue for pity where I lost the fountains of pity are dried up. But there is an alternative yet," said she. "It is a bitter one Charles, but I will submit to it."

"Name it," said Charles, with eagerness.

"To give my hand to Colonel Lecompt," said the trembling girl.

"Never!" said Charles, with firmness.—"Sooner would I die ten thousand deaths than purchase life with such a ransom."

And Charles Stewart was to die. The soldiery, who had entered into the service of his country with high and noble feelings, was to breathe his last before a body of murderous British Infantry. The bosom which had beat only for its country's prosperity, and the blood which had freely been spilt in the defence of his country's rights, was now to be hushed forever. The first streak of light was the forerunner of his fate, and the first beat of the drum was the signal of death. Ellen was at the window tremblingly counting the moments until day, and yet fearful to look up lest she should see the first streak of morning. At this moment she fancied she heard a slight noise, and the next moment the report of a musket confirmed her in her belief. Stewart sprung to the window, and for a moment they listened in breathless impatience. A sound was now heard as of a body of men advancing, and this was followed by a quick discharge of musketry and fire arms. Cries of the assailants were now heard mingled in the warfare, and then every thing was hushed in stillness. Whilst they were conjecturing as to the cause of the affray, which appeared to be in the lower part of the town, the door of the prison was suddenly burst open, and a band of *American soldiers* rushed in. "You are free," said they, as they bore Stewart out in triumph upon their shoulders. "Colonel Lee has surprised the town, and taken the whole garrison prisoners."

The next year the British relinquished their hold upon these fair possessions. Peace was once more restored to our distracted country, and Charles Stewart claimed the hand of Ellen Roberts as the reward of his patriotism.

J. J.

Evening Post.

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COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Atkinson—I see in the Evening Post of January 9th, 1830, a notice of a Mr. Butler, who was a soldier under General Braddock, and who ascribes the death of that misguided officer to one of the Fawcetts. As I can give almost positive proof of that fact, you will have the kindness to put the following statement on record.

I was, when a child, removed by my parents to west Pennsylvania in 1781, and I think it was about the 7th or 8th of October of that year, we lodged at a public house called Fawcett's, where the circumstance of the death of Braddock was openly talked of, and even rather boasted of, by the family. From that time to this, I never doubted but that one of that family served the cause of humanity, and saved the remnant of the troops by mortally wounding the rash commander; but, subsequently, I received full confirmation.

In the summer of 1794, I met one of the Fawcetts at Mr. Thomas Gallaher's, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and at dinner, stated the fact of my former information, and asked him frankly, "If his brother did really shoot the British General?" His answer was as frank, but the manner of the answer, led me to believe that the *true hero* of the scene was the man I addressed.

The fact, that the fall of General Braddock was occasioned by his folly as a commander, and by his atrocious murder of one of the Fawcetts, I have always in the western country heard treated as a determined truth.

WILLIAM DARBY.

Mr. Editor—I send you the following General Theorem for the solution of all such questions as that which appeared in the S. &. Post, of the 9th inst.

Yours, respectfully, E. A. CARROLL.

To the square of the distance the ladder has fallen, add the square of the distance from the foot of the ladder to the wall, and divide the sum by twice the former distance; the quotient will be the length of the ladder or height of the wall.

SOLUTION.

6×6 36
12×12 144
180

which, divided by 12, or twice the distance the ladder has fallen, produces 15 the length of the ladder or height of the wall.

Lectures to Young Men.—On Sunday evening next a lecture will be delivered in Crown st. Church, (Dr. Livingston's,) on the subject of Dissipation in Young Men.

Service to commence at seven o'clock.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

There were 63 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week, 33 of which were of adults and 30 children—18 under one year of age—6 of these were occasioned by the Small-pox—11 from the Alms House and 9 people of colour are included.

The scaffolding which has so long concealed the pediment of the Arch street Theatre, has been removed, and revealed a colossal statue of Apollo, with his usual emblems. This work was cut out of a mass of stone built in the wall, which was enclosed by a frame erection, in which the artist worked, concealed from view.

The Rev. Dr. James P. Wilson has resigned the pastoral charge of the First Presbyterian church—an office he has emin ently and usefully filled for twenty-two years.

The brig Liberia with upwards of 100 coloured emigrants, has sailed from Norfolk for the African colony. Every thing for this expedition, it is stated, was furnished by the liberality of the citizens of Philadelphia.

Alexander Mahon, Esq. was on Tuesday re-elected State Treasurer, by the Senate and House of Representatives.

Three shops in West Philadelphia, occupied by Mr. Talbot, Mr. Jenkins, and Mr. Simpkins, were forcibly entered on Saturday night, and robbed of a portion of their contents.

The Clothing store at the corner of Dock and Front street was entered by some villains on Saturday night, and robbed of several articles of Merchandize.

The bill reported to Councils on Thursday evening, by the Committee on Markets, provides that Second street from Vine to Pine, and the whole extent of Sixth street, except the square between Walnut and Spruce, shall be stands for farmers vending country produce.

The first number of the Library of Entertaining Knowledge contains a print and description of a small menagerie, at London, in which a cat, rat, mouse, hawk, rabbit, guinea-pig, owl, pigeon, starling, and sparrow, all live together on the most friendly terms.

Nearly seven columns of the National Intelligencer are filled up by a list of patents granted in the year 1829. The whole number is 447: New York has 157, Massachusetts 59, Pennsylvania 46, Connecticut 45, Ohio 30, Virginia 17, Maryland 12, Rhode Island 11, Delaware, Illinois, and Mississippi, none.

The editor of the Rochester Gem, states from personal knowledge, that there are two Creeks in Cattaraugus county, which cross each other at right angles and each holds its course.

The actual cost of what is annually drank in the United States, is more than thirty millions of dollars! The annual expense of supporting that part of our paupers, who are reduced to beggary by this single vice is seven millions five hundred thousan dollars!

In the Virginia Convention, on Thursday evening, the amended Constitution was read by the Chairman, and finally passed, without debate, by a vote of 55 to 40.

The Fredericksburg Arena states that gold, in considerable quantity has been extracted from a stone or ore which heretofore was never supposed to contain the precious metal. The ore spoken of is found in great abundance, and thousands of loads have been used in the construction of one of the turnpike roads.

The Niagara Courier, printed at Lockport, states, that a canal boat from Buffalo passed through that place to the eastward, on the 30th ult., an unprecedented circumstance hitherto, so late in the season.

A Fire Company was organised, not long since, at Manayunk on the Schuylkill. An engine and other apparatus have been procured, and the number of members is now about 80.

The officers of the Charleston Navy Yard, the 13th instant, made experiments on the comparative strength of Russian and American Hemp. According to the Boston Daily Advertiser, the latter proved the stronger by one fifth.

At the commencement of this year, the New York Orphan Asylum contained 86 boys and 49 girls—the House of Refuge, 129 boys, 36 girls—the Alms-House, 1839 paupers.

The sufferers by the late fire at Cincinnati, had a benefit at the theatre in that place, on the 4th instant, at which Clara Fisher, and the theatrical corps generally, performed gratuitously.

The receipts of the exhibition of West's Picture of Christ Rejected, at New York, on Wednesday, for the benefit of the Infant School, amounted to $160 66 cents. The whole sum received since the commencement of the exhibition, amounts to upwards of $6000.

The funds of the Savings Bank of New Bedford, Mass. amount to the sum of $139,116. A dividend of 5 1-2 per cent. was made to the depositors for the last six months.

The select men of Gloucester, Mass. have published a notice informing the idle boys of that town, that if they are found playing truant in school hours they will be treated as vagrants, according to law.

A steam Engine of ten horse power, on an improved principle, the weight of which is not to exceed 200 lbs. is now building, near the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company's lot, by a gentleman, a native of New Hampshire.

An Upholsterer in Montreal offers twelve cents per pound for *gentlemen's whiskers*. This is poor encouragement for cultivators to part with their crops. It shows, however, that the article is advancing in value.

A mercantile firm in Portsmouth, N. H. is composed of Messrs. "Pray & Neal." It ought to be reversed, "Kneel & Pray."

Mr. James Stevens, of Newport, R. I., has prepared a Map of Rhode Island, 'presenting,' says a Providence paper, 'a perfect picture of the State.'

On the 11th of March next, the son of Napoleon Bonaparte will be 19 years of age.

Larkin Adams, in Louisville, Ky. cut a plum cake, on Christmas eve, weighing six hundred and seventeen pounds! the largest made in the western country.

We learn from Harrisburg, that the Hon. Samuel D. Franks, president judge of the Court of Common Pleas, composed of the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon, and Schuylkill, has resigned his commission.

The Mail Robbers, or rather those taken up at Huntingdon, on suspicion of having robbed the Reading mail and stage passengers, have all been discharged except one, and from the information it does not appear that any strong suspicion rests upon him.

An Irish bard addresses his country as "an emerald set in the ring of the sea." A Rhode Island poet, in an 8th of January toast, calls the United States "a string of pearls round the neck of Liberty."

The whole amount due to different States for revolutionary services and supplies, by the United States, including interest, is calculated at $11,619,504.

The Cincinnati, Ohio, Daily Advertiser, of the 30th Dec. says—In twenty years, the many hundred miles of Canals made, and now making in the United States, at an expense of about thirty millions of dollars, will be all filled up or drained, to make foundation for Rail Roads.

The Grand Jury of Monroe county, N. Y. have, for the third time, presented the goal of that county as a shocking nuisance. Both the building and the yard are in a bad state—and both are altogether too small for the accommodations of all entitled to lodgings there.

Mr. Samuel N. Gant, of Lexington, Ky., was robbed at the Park Theatre, New York, on Friday night, of his Pocket Book, containing five thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars, principally in one hundred dollar bills of the U. S. Branch Banks at New Orleans and Lexington.

At New York, about eight o'clock, on Friday evening, a man walked off the wharf at Coenties' slip, and was drowned. He wore a glazed cap, and appeared to be a Frenchman. He spoke to some persons a few minutes before, and enquired where he could get lodgings.—They told him what course to take, but he is supposed to have turned in the wrong direction.

General Swift has arrived at New Orleans, and was to undertake the survey of the Rail-road from New Orleans to Lake Ponchartrain.

Francis Barnes and wife, for cruelly abusing Eliza Ann Hendershot, a little girl in their family, in Lynchburg, Va. last summer, have been fined, the husband $120, the wife $300, and sentenced each to imprisonment for one month.

The New Orleans Courier of the 24th ult. states that the slaves charged with the crime of mutiny on board the schooner Lafayette, on her passage from Norfolk, were tried in the U. S. District Court on the 23d. A verdict of guilty was rendered against seven, and of not guilty against five. The sentence of the Court had not been pronounced.

The Baptist Society in Worcester has voted to discontinue the wearing of mourning apparel for the death of friends. This is another good example, which may be well imitated.

In the States south of Pennsylvania and the Ohio, there were in the year 1800, 50 slaves to every 100 whites. There are now in the same States, 61 slaves to every 100 whites.

It is stated in the Kentucky Reporter that the Bank of the United States has authorised a donation of $1500, to be applied to the construction of a macadamized road, which is proposed to be made between Lexington and Frankfort.

The Nantucket Inquirer rejoices in the mildness of the present winter, because of the saving of fuel and *sheep*; the latter having no shelter provided, and going at large on the Island, suffer greatly; last winter about half the sheep and lambs perished.

From a statement laid before the legislature of Alabama on the 26th of last month, by the Secretary of State, it appears that the number of Creek Indians within the limits of that State, including mixed blood, &c. is 20,083.

The Debates of the Virginia Convention, in a volume of about 600 pages, will be published, early in the spring, at the office of the Richmond Enquirer. The subscription, it is said, already nearly equals the number of the edition—3500.

At Wheeling, on the 13th instant, the Ohio river was ten feet above low water mark and rising. During that week there were seventeen arrivals of steam-boats, and fifteen departures.

The packet ship Canada, from Liverpool, brought 2,575 letters. Of these, about 1,350 were for New York, all of which were delivered in an hour and a quarter after their reception at that post office.

A passenger in the Canada states, that Mr. Rush obtained his loan of $1,500,000, in Holland, by private subscription, at ninety one and a half for a five per cent stock. It had risen to one hundred and one, and remained at that price.

In the New York Common Council, on Monday, it was proposed to offer a reward of one thousand dollars for the discovery of the parties to the outrage recently committed on a young lady. The subject was referred to the Mayor, who remarked that, on examination, the facts stated had proved to be true.

The New York City Inspector reports the death of 99 persons during the past week—33 men, 16 women, 28 boys and 23 girls.—12 died of scarlet fever.

Bell's Messenger of the 29th November says —"Letters from all parts of the country concur in representing the declining condition of agriculture, and the fall of prices in the produce of [illegible]"

A bill reported by a committee of both houses of our state legislature, for the payment of interest on certificates of debt issued to canal contractors by acting commissioners and superintendents, was lost in the house of representatives on Friday.

The city of Boston pays about fifteen thousand dollars for cleaning and sweeping the streets.

The Annual Meeting of the Colonization Society was held in Washington on Monday evening and attended by a large audience. The Intelligencer states that the Report of the Board of Managers discloses much to cheer the hopes and animate the exertions of the friends of the scheme.

The interments in Baltimore last week amounted to 21—males 13—females 8.

A letter dated Greensborough, North Carolina, 6th inst. says:—"Gold mines are at a low ebb at this time; so much so that some of the proprietors are leaving them."

A public dinner was given on the 12th inst. in Pittsburgh, Penn. to Mr. Baldwin, as an expression of the respect entertained by the citizens of that place for his personal worth and of satisfaction at his appointment.

The number of taverns and other places for retailing spirituous liquors, in the city of Baltimore is 749. Population any 80,000. Number of inhabitants for each tavern, &c. 107. In New York, with a population of 200,000, the number of taverns and other places for retailing spirituous liquors, is about 2000: or one to every 66 inhabitants!

The Harrisburg Bank offers to lend the State $500,000, and to give $20,000 to the borough of Harrisburg, provided the charter of the Bank be renewed for 17 years, with the exclusive privilege of banking in Dauphin county!!

From the Report of the Board of Health it appears that the number of persons vaccinated in the city of Baltimore during the year 1829, by the physicians employed under a resolution of the City Council, was 2762. Of these 1643 were white, and 1119 coloured persons. The physicians report that 516 persons refused vaccination, "a very large majority of whom were whites, and they, generally, promised to have it done without delay by their family physicians. It is believed, however, as was ascertained to be the fact on a former occasion, that many have neglected to do so. Some were found who were without faith in the efficacy of vaccine matter, and a few conscientiously scrupulous." The cost of vaccination was six hundred dollars, divided among six physicians.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW JERSEY.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 18.—The most important subject before the Legislature this week, was the bill authorising a Rail-Road from Camden to South Amboy. It has met with some opposition in the house, but passed that body by section, yesterday afternoon, and was postponed to Tuesday week.

About midnight, on the 4th inst. three men broke into the house of Benjamin Maple, a respectable man, eighty years of age, near Scudder's Mills, not far from Princeton, N. J. The ruffians tied Mr. Maple and his aged wife in their bed, searched the house, and went off with clothes, provisions, and three or four dollars; having fastened the door with a rope, and barred the windows. At day-break Mrs. Maple made herself heard by the neighbors, who turned out, and, at the end of three days, caught three men, against whom sufficient evidence appeared to induce their commitment.

We copy the following article from the Lafayette Free Press, a paper printed on the Wabash, within four miles of the spot where the battle of Tippecanoe was fought between Gen. Harrison and the North Western Indians:—"The steamboat Warp, in nine days from Nashville, arrived at this port on Saturday morning last. Her cargo consisted principally of salt, cotton and iron. She left here again the same night for Nashville, having disposed of her cargo to our merchants, and received the return for it. So we go."

The Ohio river at Wheeling, last Saturday, was about five feet above low water mark. The Wheeling Gazette states that efforts are making to cause a branch of the United States Bank to be established there. The same paper urges the necessity of building a bridge over the Ohio river. The Gazette says—The high bluff on the river immediately in front of the mansion house of Noah Zane, would certainly be the most eligible site to commence at, besides it would reconcile all sectional feelings, as it would be a mutual and general benefit. The channel is also close in with the shore, and the summit of the bank is sufficiently elevated to admit steam boats of the largest class to pass under a bridge, with the highest stage of the river. Certainly, if we are united to the flourishing State of Ohio, by means of a bridge, and connected with the Atlantic Cities by the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, with our noble and natural outlet to the South, via New Orleans, and an influence secured in favour of the Bank of the United States, Wheeling is destined to become one of the most important towns west of the Alleghany Mountains.

American Hemp.—We saw, yesterday morning, three loads of Hemp, which was pronounced by gentlemen who are competent judges of the article to be of excellent quality, entering town from Northampton. It was raised in that town, and dressed on one of the recently invented machines erected there. We learn that a quantity not less than 130 tons has been dressed in Northampton and Westfield, the produce of those towns and the towns adjoining, the present season. Much larger quantities, probably four times the above amount of hemp, have been raised in Vermont the present season. The produce of another year will undoubtedly be much greater.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

One of the most shocking murders on record was perpetrated on Monday, the 4th instant, in Dansville, Steuben county, by a fellow named Millard, on the body of an old man named Smith. The circumstances, as near as we can learn, are as follows:—Millard went to the barn of a Mr. Markham, where Smith was at work, dressing flax. He professed to be very much fatigued, and requested Smith to furnish a team, either to take him to his family in Howard, or bring his family to him. Smith said he had no team—that Mr. Markham had one, but was gone with it. Millard was not satisfied, and insisted upon being obeyed. After some altercation, Millard commenced beating deceased with a stick, to escape which, he ran towards the house, when Millard overtook and knocked him down with a club, senseless. He then seized an axe, and deliberately chopped the old man's head off, cutting through the chin, so as to leave part of the jaw bone attached to the body. He then tore open his vest and shirt, and split him entirely open from his breast down; in which situation he left him, and started in pursuit of Mr. Markham, who had crawled through a window and fled. She escaped, however, and rallied some neighbors, who pursued and caught the murderer. He is now lodged in our jail.—*Bath, Steuben co. Advocate.*

Mine Gold Mines.—A new mine of immense magnitude has recently been discovered in Chesterfield District, S. Carolina. It extends along a branch at least a quarter of a mile in length, and nearly the same in width. Gold has been found in every part of this square where search has been made. About 200 hands are employed averaging each, about $1.50 per day. —Pits have been dug from 15 to 20 feet. The mine has been open for public research about two months. The proprietor gives one third of the Gold obtained, to the hands who may obtain it. An immediate dismission from employment awaits the person who shall be known to use a drop of spirits on the hill. This is not puffing.—*Greenb. Pat.*

From the Cherokee (Alabama) Herald.

On the night of the 27th November, Mr. Wm. Foster, jr. of this county, while sitting by his own fire side, engaged in social converse with his wife and only child, was shot through the heart by some dark assassin from without, of which he instantly expired. The perpetrator is unknown as yet; should he be discovered, we think if ever there was a case which loudly called for the interposition of the strong arm of the law, *this is the one.* That state of society must be a deplorable one, where the citizen, the innocent and peaceable citizen, cannot enjoy that sacred protection, which a man's own roof should afford him.

In the New Orleans Advertiser of the 21st ult. we find the following paragraph. Arrivals by the sea and river, within a few days, have added fearfully to the number of slaves brought to this market for sale. New Orleans is the complete mart for a domestic slave trade—and the Mississippi is becoming a common highway for this traffic. By whom are these slaves to be purchased! With the present crops of our planters, they will have but little money to advance in that way—nor is it probable that they will consent to involve themselves in new speculations until they can see their way clear.

N. Y. COURT OF SESSIONS—January 15.

Intelligence Office Case.—Enos B. Palmer was tried on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences from a Mr. Davis, who applied to him for a situation, and was directed to several places, where no assistance was required, and where none had been applied for. Palmer induced Davis to purchase his interest in the intelligence office, and become partner with one Daniel Palmer, for which he paid $100 in cash and the same amount in due bills, the business being represented to be worth $2000 per annum. The first day's operations of the new firm of Palmer & Davis produced twelve shillings, the second day not a farthing, and on the third day Mr. Daniel Palmer evaporated.—Enos then represented that Daniel was worth $30,000, lived in Broadway, and could do without business; and that he (Enos) would buy out Daniel for Davis's due bills. The jury convicted the prisoner without leaving their seats, and the court held him to bail in $1000 to appear on Saturday next.—*Gazette.*

New York, Jan. 18.—On Saturday morning Justice Valentine apprehended a lad in Washington market for attempting to pass a counterfeit bill. On being examined, information was elicited which threw suspicion upon a "gentleman" without occupation, residing in Prince street. The magistrate took one of the Police officers and proceeded to the place, where they found about $500 concealed in a hay loft, consisting of tens of the bank of North America, (Philadelphia,) 20's of the New Haven Bank, 2's of the Boston Bank, 2's of Kent county bank, and some of the State Bank in Albany.—He was accordingly committed to Bridewell.

The Post.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1830.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Long Obituary Poetry cannot be inserted.—S. will understand.

"L——n," on particular traits of two eminent physicians, is before us.

"Bevis" shall receive attention.

"Decius" is on file.

The riddles of "S." shall be attended to in course.

Lines to M—— H—— are good, and shall receive early insertion.

"Woman," by the bard of *Carter's Alley*, shall be attended to.

"Eva" is received and on file.

"N. W. C." of London Grove, is received. This elegant specimen of penmanship has not escaped general admiration. We have transcribed it entire for our compositors, not choosing to risque the original, which is carefully laid by as a memento worthy of preservation.

On the 14th Governor Wolf sent a Message to both branches of the Legislature, which was read.

The purport of this Message is important, and the Governor in accordance with a Constitutional injunction, has given earnest of his ability and faithfulness in the discharge of his duty.—He has certainly so far fulfilled every expectation, and we sincerely wish he would, with his usual ability and sound discriminating principles and policy, address the House on the subject of the present useless and degrading *Military System.*—We have much to hope from the candor and sincerity and known abilities of the Governor on a question of such importance.

In the Message delivered on the 14th, he expatiates at large on the nature and circumstances of the debts due to and from the State —and in particular the amount required to carry on the internal improvement already commenced. This subject he examines with his usual ability; and concludes, that the credit of the State is still unimpaired, and adequate to every emergency. To preserve this credit, and direct the method of revenue and disbursements, constitute the prominent points in the Message.

The low state of the Treasury does not alarm the Governor—and why should it? Resting in the ability and patriotic spirit of the citizens, he gathers courage from the desperate state of the finances, and plainly exhibits the state of the case as a motive for the dernier resort to which the State is driven. In this the financial abilities of the Governor are manifested,—he finds resources adequate to every exigency, and recommends their application in a clear and luminous manner. The amount of money borrowed by the Commonwealth and on which interest is payable, is eight millions three hundred thousand dollars. The debts due upon the respective divisions of the canal according to the commissioners reports, is 1,398,790.67 dollars. Amount of work yet to be done upon the several divisions, will require $2,060, 742. 39—making an aggregate of $3,459,533.06 to be provided for by the present Legislature. Renewing his hopes in the ability of the citizens, and the credit of the State, he advises a loan for the purpose of meeting the demands—and that speedily. The credit of the State, of appears, tenacious, ought not to suffe nor the improvements contracted for ed to injury by neglect. The dilem case is obvious and would appal a dinary talents, but for this state of perate as they appear, the Governor remedy. The loan is mentioned only porary expedient, to prevent immed ressment; but in calling into ac tion the resources of the State, by o venues arising from certain species tive property, a remedy is found of advantage, which will be applied to ment of loans, and the continuance ments, without in a great degree ad burthens of the people. The first from the dividends of the bank and held by the State—and, if needful, a capital of such stock to be set apart ing fund for that exclusive purpose— ly, a tax upon the income of indivi than that derived from the real esta posed and levied throughout the Com under such regulation as the Legis prescribe. The Governor adverts t of cash property, bonds, mortgages, certificates of stock, and even m which have not heretofore been th taxation. "Their possessors" (he s never contributed, and do not c as that species of property is cone tribute anything by way of taxes." the inequality of the present mode which derives revenue from real pr while monied capital, constituti amount of the wealth of the citizens nothing to the Government. An this respect he urges with much i behalf of the landholders, and plac with much effect in contrast with a pitalists.

The necessities of the Governo least, justifying plea for resorting indentt and the Governor appeals to tem of the people in this emergency and an obviously proper subject for of revenue is, what are called artic Not the necessaries, but what are u ed among the conveniences of life in their nature are more ornamenta stantially useful. These he lea wisdom of the Legislature for the their own discretion in determini properly within the term—a nice difficult question. All these subject nor has thrown together for the of the Legislature, as among the ra State "adequate to the extinguishm terest which may from time to time sums in which the Commonwealth i debted." Another source of reve found in the coal mines—the value enhanced the intrinsic value of m otherwise comparatively unproduc tax upon anthracite and bitumi therefore recommends.

The presence of public debt and ned income of the State thus ond ledged and commented upon, does Governor from another subject tal importance, and inseparable f racter of a wise and liberal governm ral system of education. He Pennsylvania should continue in th neighbouring States in the march o science, though so well qualified cal advantages and excellent instit the lead. He appeals to the good sense of the enlightened L adequate provision to secure th education to all classes of the citi gests the propriety of a law ac commissioners of the several co the State, in addition to the annu for ordinary purposes, to levy a ce tum of small amount upon the re al property, trades and occupatio zens, &c., as a fund for establish system of education. The Gove by recommending some legislati guard the Treasury against impo serve rigid principles of honesty a lic agents.

We have seen in a New Yor Courier and Enquirer,) some very stoppages talked of as about to t presume, by the usual advocates intellect. In addition to the st mail on Sundays, which is forth tempted, the Editors say they h of a petition for fixing the digesti the body at a stationary point o unto them, say the Editors, who or lobsters on Saturday night all—not a hundredth part of the veloped. Trees, turnips, and until they attain maturity, ev week, Sundays not excepted. the vegetable and animal race a in their work, once every seven precocious boy is caught growing is to be whipped out of it, provi passed. One advantage from th ple w[illegible] much longer, in the seven. For instance, a man work of whose growth has been days, will be only a man of sixty could only be stopped every d he would always be a youth. W this yet—there are no bounds t intellect. But the most astonish scheme are yet to be developed or believe it, the 'stoppers' inter the passage of a law obliging t from their work, (i. e. their ri Sundays, and compelling the quiet also. But there is another out of the bag. It has lately b that the earth (the old reprobe her axis, and travels along in h days. Oh! if the earth had bee this in Connecticut thirty year been taken before Esq. Thom she would have been fined five committed until paid! However, h be mended, and if she presume or females on Sundays, she smart for it, smart as she may self in travelling seventy-five and more in an hour. The law eal in its application. The ra the sun are to be stopped every put up in bottles, to be kept fo half-way houses, quarter-way h are to be established on the ro United States and the sun. It

planets are going to kick up a dust on the occasion, and insist upon their right to work constantly according to the laws of nature. What the petitioners intend to do with old father Time, who travels on Sundays, we have not heard. Oh!—that they would stop him! He is a particular friend of Saturn, and will probably follow the latter's advice.—As yet, we have not seen him use a stop-watch; every new year he pulls out a repeater. Oh! that the petitioners only could stop his arithmetic, as well as his motion—that stern adder of years, substracter of comforts, divider of hearts, and multiplier of wrinkles; who works all human bodies, sooner or later, by the rules of vulgar fractions.

The following pertinent remarks on the Militia System, are extracted from the address of Governor Martin to the Maryland Legislature. We hope, since the eyes of the people of other States are opening, that Pennsylvania will not neglect the example, nor refuse to follow in the path of improvement:—"The Militia System of the State has become generally inoperative, as the public sense and public convenience seem to decide against it.—Militia musters as directed by law, have had little effect to make soldiers, or to instruct the citizens in military knowledge. The days allotted to them are rather injurious to the time, the labor, and the morals of the community. Such is our situation in relation to all foreign powers, and such has been the precautionary wisdom of the Federal Government, in erecting fortifications and defences on our maritime frontier, that there is little danger of sudden invasion. Enjoying a government of mild and wholesome rule, whose laws emanate from the immediate representatives of the great body of the people, who justly hold an effectual check over them; and devoted as all are to the preservation of order, and due obedience to constitutional power, the danger of such opposition to the laws as would require the interposition of the military, is, happily, not to be anticipated. Nor does there seem to be any demand for a disciplined militia, except in the possible event of insurrection, for which the volunteer corps that might be encouraged, in the cities and county towns, would be amply sufficient. The law now in existence, imposing penalties for neglect of military duties, and upon those who are conscientiously scrupulous of performing such duties, having become inoperative, it is with great respect submitted, whether they ought not to be repealed, with such a substitution of volunteer corps, and such a general organization of the militia as would annually give a view of the effective force of the State, without the imposition of unnecessy and useless taxation upon the time and industry of the people."

The meeting held on Saturday, on the subject of the Rail-Road, was attended by a very great number of respectable citizens. Mr. Robert Ralston was called to the chair, and Messrs. G. M. Dallas and W. Richards chosen Secretaries. Resolutions in favour of the route by Peters' Island, to the corner of Broad and Vine streets, with a lateral road, on the eastern side of the river, to sloop navigation, were adopted, after some discussion, by a large majority. Committees were appointed to procure a memorial and to procure signatures.

The resolution, to authorise the appointment of three persons to revise, collate, and print the Laws of this State, was presented in the Senate, on Monday. Two years time allowed to the revisers, with a compensation of one thousand dollars to each.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, the Vice President communicated a letter from the Secretary at War, enclosing a report from the Chief Engineer, respecting the Cumberland road. [The report states, that 149 3-4 sections are under contract, being a distance of 131 3-4 miles in the State of Indiana. The road is formed by clearing the timber to the width of thirty feet through the whole course, and the estimated expenditure is $36,073 26 1-2.] The bill, from the House of Representatives, making appropriations for certain arrearages in the Naval service, was twice read, and referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. Foot's resolution, for reporting the sales of public lands, was debated at considerable length.

The memorial, from this city, respecting the Rail-Road, was presented in the Senate, on Monday by Mr. Marks. After a considerable portion had been read by the clerk, the Senate, at the suggestion of Mr. Benton, dispensed with hearing the remainder, by a vote of 16 to 14, and the memorial was then referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

In the House of Representatives, a bill from the Committee on Military Affairs, to regulate the pay and emoluments of officers of the army, was read and committed. Mr. Hunt's resolution, relative to the public lands, was taken up, and the same, consisting of the words "for the purpose of education," adopted by a vote of 98 to 76. The words "and internal improvement," were rejected by a majority of two.

The clause regulating the proportion was agreed to by a vote of 117 to 75. The resolution, as amended, is in these words:—

"Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating the nett proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands among the several States and Territories, for the purpose of education, in proportion to the representation of each in the House of Representatives; with leave to report by bill or otherwise."

A message was received from the President, relative to the disposal of Congress a medal presented him by the government of Colombia, and to the prowess of negociations touching the claims of our citizens. An amendment to the Judiciary Bill, comprising several pages, was offered by Mr. Spencer of New York, and ordered to be printed.

The House then took up the Judiciary Bill, in Committee on the State of the Union. After Mr. Wood had spoken about an hour, in support of his amendment, the time of adjournment arrived.

Samuel G. Reynolds, of Bristol, (R. I.) has invented a machine for manufacturing horse nails, with the same facility cut nails are made. A company has been formed, a manufactory erected, and four of the machines put in operation, which are said to be capable of making several tons of nails a day. The Providence Daily Advertiser, in speaking of the importance of the invention, says—"At the full speed each machine will turn out 90 nails per minute. Allowing 12 hours operation each day, the machines would manufacture 258,300 nails daily. The nails are altogether superior in point and head to those wrought by hand, and the tenacity for clinching, &c. is in every respect equal. The process is performed by passing ordinary nail rods, welded together, round the feeder, from which the rod is drawn at fast as the machine will use it, first passing through a furnace to render it sufficiently malleable. It is then cut by the machine, and the nail is drawn into figures having preserved in parallel lines. The shank is held in a vice long enough to receive a blow, by which the head is formed, as in cut nail machines, and the nail is then cut off, by another motion, and dropped."

EXTRAORDINARY DOG.

After what we have seen of learned pigs and military birds, we can believe almost any thing about animals; however, the following anecdotes told us by a Spanish gentleman, who himself witnessed the facts, are more singular than anything we ever heard. General Octavian, one of Napoleon's officers taken by the Spanish, was for a long time kept prisoner at Ceuta garrison, on the Straits of Gibraltar. His favorite companion was a remarkable water dog. One day the General attempted to escape by swimming—he was discovered and pursued. The dog having received instructions from his master, seized his hat, and holding it up in his teeth, swam at a distance from his master, and in this way actually decoyed his pursuers for some time. The dog being caught, the deception was, of course, discovered; and both were carried back to prison. Here, this remarkable animal continued to be his friend and factor. If he was ordered to carry a note and bring back an answer, it was done. He understood whatever was said in his presence; and when the General wished for the attendance of his barber, or any other person accustomed to serve him, the dog would go for him, and not come back without him. If money was given him to buy bread, he would go straightway to the baker's and bring just as much as he was ordered, and no more. One day the General gave him four cents done up in a silk handkerchief, and told him to go to the market and buy one pound of fish. The dog went immediately to the fish stall, and having patted his paws on the bench and laid down the money, waited patiently while the fish was weighing. The fishmonger, thinking it easy to deceive such a customer, ordered his boy to give him but three-quarters of a pound. Whether the dog knew the weights by sight, or saw any suspicious expression in the man's face, or actually understood the meaning of his words, is uncertain; but nothing could induce him so take the fish, after it was weighed; when ordered to do so, he perpetually answered with a short, angry growl; and the man was obliged to give him good weight before he could force him away. This extraordinary animal attracted so much notice, that his master was induced to teach him to write, by holding a pen with both his paws. He succeeded wonderfully in this attempt; and perhaps this dog might have produced a popular book, (as other puppies have done,) had not the accursed ignorance of the Spanish priests condemned the interesting animal to death, from the very philosophic conclusion that no dog could possess so much more intelligence than they did, without "the devil helped him." General Octavian still remained in prison at the peace in 1814, and it is not known to us what became of him.—*Massachusetts Journal.*

Uncle Sam and his son were one day returning from their labors in the field with a lusty load of hay. Johnathan drove the team, and, as he frequently manifested a very *unfarmer-like* want of *tact* in managing his cattle, his father thought it necessary, when they came to the gate which closed the entrance to the farm yard, to give him a word of caution. "Be *turnation* careful how you drive now, Jock." Jock whipped up and drove plump against the gate post. "*Hullo, ho-haw too.*" Jonathan accordingly *hawed too*, and in so doing, the wheel came in contact with the opposite post. "*There, there* I guessed how 'twould be—you could'nt *drive through creation without hittin both sides on't.*"—*Worcester Egis.*

The Rochester Daily Advertiser, of the 13th inst. states that the "change of weather has mingled in our streets the bustle of business with the sound of pleasure. Sleighs of all shapes and sizes have been put in requisition, and the tinkling of the 'merry bell' has banished blue devils engendered by the recent bad travelling. Appearances indicate a continuance of sleighing—a thing 'devoutly to be wished,' on the score of comfort as well as business."

A steam fire-engine has been invented in Liverpool, which, on an alarm being given, is to be drawn forth by horses, a light being first applied to the fuel, which is to be kept always ready. The wheels of the engine are connected by machinery with a pair of bellows, which, as they revolve, they set in motion, thus getting up the steam by the time the engine could arrive, in most cases, at the place of conflagration, where, it is stated, it will perform as much work in forcing water, as 250 men could.

The Boston Patriot, speaking of the arrival of the Amethyst, says—By the Amethyst, goods are received here, orders for which were sent by the 16th of November packet, from New York. In 32 days, therefore, orders from this country are executed in England, the goods shipped and received here, which is truly very great despatch for the winter season. We received a reply to a letter sent to Liverpool by the Dover, but 48 days having elapsed between despatching the letter hence and receiving its reply.

From English papers, to the 24th of December, brought by the packet ship Napoleon, arrived at New York.

The result of a recent examination into the present state of the Manchester and Liverpool Railway, is a conclusion that it may be actually opened throughout the whole length between the two towns by the first of March next.

Mr. Stephenson, the Engineer, to whose locomotive was awarded the £500 premium, in a late communication, says, "The Rocket actually accomplished one mile in one minute and twenty seconds; being at the rate of *forty-five miles an hour.*

In 1819, says the Leeds Intelligencer, 12,000 pieces of woollen goods were exported to India, value £200,000. In 1828, 8880 pieces were exported, value only £63,918!

The first volume of Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopedia has just issued from the press, and is highly creditable. When completed, it is to be a library in itself, consisting of original treatises in every branch of literature, science and the arts, by the ablest modern authors. It has commenced with the history of Scotland, by Sir Walter Scott. The history of England, by Sir James Mackintosh, and the history of Ireland, by Mr. Thomas Moore, are speedily to follow.

The Rev. Mr. Wolfe, the converted Jew, on his arrival in Palestine, having commenced preaching the gospel, was arrested by order of the Pacha, and bastinadoed, for attempting to convert the Jews and Mussulmans to Christianity.

Valuable Stock.—The Liverpool Albion quotes shares in the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, £80 paid in, at a premium of £75 to £80; Stockport Junction Stock, for £1 paid in, a premium of 60s. a 70s.; Bolton and Leigh do. for £100 paid in, a premium of 33*l.* to 35*l.*; and for Wigan and Liverpool do. 10*l.* paid in, a premium of 8*l.* to 13*l.*

Rail Roads.—The very favorable experiments which have been made on the Liverpool and Manchester rail roads, have induced a great number of other places to form similar projections. Many places are now getting up meetings for the purpose of applying for bills on the next session of Parliament, which if granted will afford employment to thousands of our starving population of England.

There are at present living in Hull, a grandfather, and grandmother, whose united ages do not amount to 58 years.

Notwithstanding the contradictory reports, we can state with equal certainty and regret, that a cataract has formed in one of the eyes of his Majesty. The other eye is at present not affected. His Majesty, it is supposed, will undergo an operation.—*Times.*

The Siamese youths, when at a theatre in America, saw, among the spectators a man with only one eye, on which they are said to have wittily remarked, that he ought only to pay half price for what he saw.

Manchester was visited, on Saturday last, by one of the most dense fogs ever remembered. The town during the whole of the day, presented a novel appearance, every shop and public place being illuminated with brilliant gas light.

It is very currently reported that the Duke of Wellington and Lord Aberdeen's visit to Woburn Abbey, has for its object a junction of the present Administration with the leading and most influential Members of the Whig party.

Signs of the Times.—A correspondent informs us, that he can stand upon Micklehurst Hill, in the parish of Ashton-under-Line, and count no fewer than twenty-five farms that are now unoccupied, and some of them not long ago were accounted very good farms.

Mr. McLane had an interview with Lord Aberdeen on the 9th, and another on the 10th of last month. The Morning Herald continues to assert that his negociations respecting the West India trade are likely to succeed.

The health of the Russian Emperour has so far improved that the bulletins have been discontinued. His troops evacuated Adrianople on the 11th of November.

March of Refinement.—A young lady in Green Park-buildings, Bath, having occasion to go down into her mamma's kitchen, and observing the cook with a modern pair of imbecile sleeves, remarked to her that she thought they must be very inconvenient, as they must necessarily be often in the gravy. "Oh, madam," replied Doll, "they are going out now."—*Plymouth Journal.*

A party of four, comprising two brothers and two sisters, of the ages of 86, 85, 84, and 80, all in possession of excellent health, and all residing in Ipswich, sat down on Wednesday evening last to a rubber of whist. The occasion of this meeting was the circumstance of the elder of the family party entering the 87th year of his age.

On Wednesday last, at the Abington Sessions, a man of this town, of the name of Henry Constable, appeared to give one of the prisoners a good character. The Recorder asked him if the prisoner was generally considered an honest man; after hesitating for some time, Constable replied, "Why, Sir, I believe he's as honest as some of the rest of us."—*Berks Chronicle.*

On Monday morning an inquest was held at the sign of the Sugar Loaf, at the back of Church-street, Greenwich, by Mr. Carter, Coroner, and a respectable Jury, upon view of the body of a very interesting girl, aged 16, named *Jane Mary M'Ginnis*, who, *in a fit of jealousy, committed suicide.* It appeared from the evidence of the witnesses that the deceased was a straw bonnet-maker, and lived in the house of a Mrs. Rooke, in Roan-street, Greenwich. On Easter Monday last she went to the fair, and there met a young man of respectable connexions, named Thomas Cook, employed in Mr. Harris's pottery in the neighbourhood, to whom she at once became ardently attached, which increased the longer she knew him, and at length such was her unbounded love for the youth, that she watched him about the town to every place his business led him: in fact, she always expressed herself unhappy when he was out of her sight. The unhappy girl had frequently talked of marriage, but Cook distinctly told her that he never intended to alter his situation till the death of his mother, and advised her to divest herself of any hopes of that description, as his sentiments had been long fixed. Notwithstanding these assurances, her love continued unabated, and subsequently she became jealous of the young man, and allowed her passion to obtain such a command over her feelings, and to such an extent did she carry her suspicious conduct, that she became the greatest annoyance to him. Having observed him paying some attention to another young woman at a dance, she left the room in a fit of passion, and a few days after poisoned herself with oxalic acid. After taking the poison she proceeded towards the place where Cook worked; but not being able to walk so far, she entered a house on the way, fell down on the floor and died in great agony. Thos. Cook, the young man, was called before the Jury, and interrogated very closely, and from his answers there was no reason to suspect that the hapless girl had been at all ill-treated by him; or that his misconduct had at all induced her to commit the deplorable act. He spoke of her as being a strictly virtuous girl, but she was of a remarkably passionate and jealous disposition. The Jury after some consultation, returned their verdict—"That the deceased poisoned herself in a fit of temporary derangement."

STATE OF CRIME AT THE LONDON OLD BAILEY SESSIONS.

These Sessions commenced this morning before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen Atkins, and the usual City Authorities.

The presiding Judges are Mr. Justice Littledale and Mr. Baron Vaughan.

This being the first Sessions during the present Mayoralty, the Lord Mayor, attended by the Sheriff, came down to the Court in State.

A SUMMARY STATEMENT, DESCRIPTIVE OF THE VARIOUS OFFENCES WITH WHICH THE PRISONERS SEVERALLY STAND CHARGED.

Stealing in dwelling houses,	2	Embezzling,	10
Burglary,	1	Stealing from the person,	20
House breaking,	4	Receiving stolen goods,	7
Rape,	1	Manslaughter,	1
Highway robbery,	2	Larcenies,	169
Uttering Counterfeit Coin, having been before convicted as a common utterer,	1	Uttering Counterfeit Coin, first offence,	3
Cutting,	2	Entering a Warehouse with intent to steal,	1
Sheep stealing,	1	Fraud,	9
		Total,	220

Of the above number, 36 are charged with crimes committed in the city, and 184 in the county.

RAIL ROADS IN FRANCE.

That rail roads are far preferable to canals for communication, is a truth of which England has been only of late convinced by the dear bought fruits of experience. Our continental neighbors, profiting by our discovery, are gradually extending throughout the whole of their fine country, a system of communication by rail roads, which ultimately will be of extreme benefit to their domestic commerce.—The steam-road between St. Etienne and Lyons is now rapidly advancing; and from the tunnels, bridges, and embankments, required for its completion, will be inferior to none wich this kingdom can at present boast.—*Liverpool Albion.*

DON MIGUEL.

The amusements of his Highness in infancy were such as these: catching fish, and after taking out their eyes throwing them again into the water; stabbing dogs, sheep and calves, to witness their sufferings and hear their moans; setting bull dogs upon men and boys; introducing wild bulls into the rooms of the summer residences of the Royal Family, and thus seriously injuring the servants; and sometimes frightening them almost to death—whilst his Highness stood by in security, laughing and enjoying these cruel sports, as if he were assisting at the most amusing entertainment.—*The Portuguese Emigrant.*

France.—The struggle between the French ministry and the Liberals assumes a more menacing aspect every day, but with the striking difference, that, as hesitation seems to be the order of the day with one of the parties, the other displays greater boldness in its attacks.—In proof of the dangerous situation of France, the Morning Herald speaks of the wide and rapid spread of the association system, which now counts nearly 70 clubs, or associations, scattered over the kingdom; whilst its numbers increase daily with a rapidity truly alarming. In this way, probably, 100,000 persons are arrayed in deadly hostility against the existing order of things, under the pretence of merely binding themselves to resist the payment of taxes illegally imposed.

It does not require much insight into human nature to know that the more plausible the pretext the more dangerous, in general, the tendency; and, in nine cases out of ten, the authors of revolutions which, in the long run, were marked by the most atrocious crimes, had set out under appearances the most justifiable.

The Monitor of the 3d of November, contains a reply to the charges so boldly and industriously preferred by the liberal portion of the press against the present Ministry, in which the charges are repelled with great warmth, and the design of overturning the institutions of the State ascribed to the accusing party. The article is interesting at this moment, as a political confession of faith on the part of the Ministry in which they declare their firm intention of upholding the charter, and, at the same time, the full powers of the Crown. In the meantime one of the Liberal Journals calls it their dying speech. We quote the following:

The utmost political violence exists in Paris. The asperity of the journals is astonishing. The people are rapidly taking sides with the revolutionists. The public functionaries out of Paris are influenced by the popular frenzy. The republican papers cry out that "a conspiracy exists against the press, the charter, and the liberty of France."

It is confidently said that a strong majority exists in the Chamber of Deputies against the Ministry.

Paris, Dec. 19.—A piece of intelligence, of the highest importance to the merchants of Paris, was communicated to us yesterday evening.—The city of Paris will at length enjoy, without restriction, the right of enterpot for colonial produce, and for all articles imported from abroad.

French Police.—The renewed activity of the police in detecting 'seditious movements' continues, but is productive of defeat by the ridicule with which their employers are covered at every step. The moulds for forming gingerbread Dukes of Reichstadt, have been seized, and the treasonable, but savory and aromatic articles impressed with the effigies of the Son of the Man, have, in many instances, been confiscated, to the destitution of the unhappy venders. Various wretched ballad-singers have been denounced, and some have been tried for singing seditious songs. Among others a wooden-legged Trumpet-Major, of the Garde (Imperiale,) who had the additional audacity to mimic the positions, the gestures, and the walk of Napoleon, being, at the same time, clad in the well-known costume of that individual—an old gray surtout and a small cocked hat.

Russia.—The Russians have commenced evacuating the Turkish territory. The Turks have surrendered their last fortress north of the Danube.

St. Petersburgh, Nov. 28.—The greatest activity is observed in the departments of Foreign Affairs, and War Couriers are daily arriving, and others are despatched in all directions to different parts of the Empire and to Foreign countries.

It is still reported, that not only Field-Marshals Diebitsch and Paskewitsch, but other principal generals of the army, have received orders to come to this capital in order to be presented at a Grand Council of State, in which several questions of the highest importance will be discussed, especially relative to the new organization which is to be given to the army. The Grand Duke Constantine is also expected here before the end of the year.

St. Petersburgh, Nov. 29.—Though peace is made, and there is no appearance that we shall soon have an enemy to combat, the new levy of recruits is executed with as much rigour as last year, and the troops employed in the late war will remain in their cantonments in Bulgaria, the principalities, and Bessarabia. There are persons who affirm that the powers are not yet agreed respecting the limits and the government of Greece. Perhaps M. Mastucewitz, who is expected every moment, will put an end to all uncertainty on the subject.

Berlin, Dec. 2.—The intelligence of the illness of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia caused great alarm here at first, but according to the later accounts we may now make ourselves easy. At the first moment numerous reports, founded on suspicious conjectures, were in circulation, all of which have now disappeared. We hear that his Majesty's illness was caused by the following accident:—The Emperor and his August Consort sleep in the same wing of the Palace. Between the bed-rooms on each side, in which the Prince and Princesses also sleep, next to their Majesties, is a large apartment or gallery, the floor of which is highly polished. During the night one of their Majesties' children rising up in bed, threw down a vase which stood on a bracket. The great noise caused by the fall roused his Majesty from his sleep. He leaped out of bed in much alarm, and hastened to the room from which the noise proceeded, but slipped in the gallery and fell. The fright, the fall on his forehead, and the cold which he caught, produced his Majesty's indisposition.—He derived great benefit from being blooded immediately, and the fears of an inflammation of the brain, which might easily have been the consequence of the fall, are said to be now dispelled. In only a few hours the august patient was delirious, and showed some symptoms of alarm of mind. It need not be stated that this unpleasant event excites general sorrow here; we, however, console ourselves with the hope that his Majesty's vigorous constitution will overcome the effects of the accident, and we trust in the ability of his physicians. The life of the Emperor is of the highest importance to all Europe, and it cannot be denied that an event, which we trust is very distant, would lead to fresh embarrassments in the policy of Europe; and there is, therefore, but one unanimous wish for the speedy recovery of the universally-revered monarch. The extraordinary interest that is felt for him here, more than any place, is partly founded on the love and respect of the Prussians for the daughter of their king, the Empress of Russia.

Some military movements between Count Paskowitsch and the Turkish Seraskier, in the neighborhood of Erzeroum, took place during the first week in October, and are to be lamented as occasioning a useless effusion of blood, the peace having long before been signed by the representatives of the respective governments in Europe, and couriers despatched, as is said, by Count Diebitsch, in ample time to have anticipated these hostile movements towards the south-eastward of the Euxine. Count Paskewitsch, it appears, was busy in making arrangements for winter quarters, and not dreaming of hostilities during the inclement season, when news was brought him of the Seraskier having collected a body of 18,000 men, destined to some immediate and important enterprise. The measures of Count Paskewitsch were then taken in self-defence, and a Turkish advance corps attacked and beaten just before the commander-in-chief of the Ottomans received intelligence of the peace through a courier who had travelled by land.

Turkey and Egypt.—Mehemed Ali, Pacha of Egypt, is preparing to build four ships of the line.

Sultan Mahmoud has introduced many reforms into his empire. He has renounced the right of confiscation, improved his navy and his police, erected manufactories, established telegraphs, founded schools, separated civil from military authority, granted permission to dissect, and innoculated two of his children by French physicians.

Constantinople, Nov. 10.—In the neighbourhood of Philippopoli extreme distress prevails. The inhabitants of several villages have come to blows with the Albanians, who commit the greatest excesses. The defeat of the Turks in the last engagement with General Paskewitsch, in Asia, has made a great impression on the Sultan, whose temper for some time past causes great uneasiness.

Spain and Portugal.—The King of Spain was married on the 9th Dec. His queen entered Madrid on the 11th.

A negotiation, it is said, is on foot between Don Pedro and Don Miguel.

The private letters by the Lisbon mail communicate some information which, if not exaggerated, must be looked upon as extremely important, as shewing that Don Miguel is placed in a most precarious situation, from the exhausted state of the Treasury, and that his Throne is endangered by the arrears due to the troops, who are beginning to evince a mutinous disposition.

The ingenious stenographer, Mr. Gould, has published a Graphic tree, exhibiting the variety of his short hand system, with a Diagram. This work is beautifully executed on a large sheet of imperial fine paper, and well calculated for the use of schools, for which, we understand, it is designed by the author. The talents of Mr. Gould in the stenographic art, and the fidelity of his reports, entitle him to a full share of public patronage.

From the Philadelphia Price Current.

PUBLIC SALES.—JANUARY 19.

By THOMPSON & RICHARDS.

WHITE LEAD, 37 kegs, Baltimore, ... $4,75 a $5,00 per 100 lbs. cash.
WHITING, 4 bbls. 1 half, N. York, ... 80 c. per 100 lbs cash.
TWINE, 6 bales, English, delaw, ... 23 a 30½ c. per lb. cash.
INDIGO, 1 case Bengal ... 91 c. per lb. 60 days.
——— 5 chests, Manilla ... 60 c.
——— 8 chests, do. ... 41 a 62.
TOBACCO, 7 hhds Leaf, Twist, ... 12½ c. per lb. cash.
TEA, 5 chests Young Hyson, ... 29 a 47 1-2 c. per lb.
GINGER, in bags, New York Ground, ... 5 1-2 c. per lb.
CLOVES, 14 bags, ... 47 1-2 c. per lb.
SEGARS, 86 boxes, 24 half boxes, Spanish, ... $7 a $7,75 per M.
——— 10 half boxes, American, ... $4,50 per M.
——— 10 half boxes, do. ... $4,25 a $4,50 per M.
COFFEE, 18 bags, Cuba, Tringe, ... 7 c. per lb. 90 days.

MARRIED.

On the 17th inst. by John Shaw, Esq. Mr. JOHN THOMAS, of this city, to Miss MARY WARNER, of Southwark.

On Tuesday evening, 19th inst. by the Rev. A. Atwood, Mr. JOHN BECHTEL to Miss CATHARINE BENDER, all of Philadelphia.

On the 17th inst. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. WILLIAM PRICE, to Miss SARAH SMITH, all of Philadelphia.

On the 5th September last, by Samuel Black, Esq. ERWIN J. LEEDOM, to MARY ANN, daughter of Mr. George Harley, all of this city.

On the 12th inst. by John Shaw, Esq. Mr. JAMES NEILL, to Miss MARY ANN JORDAN, both of the Northern Liberties.

On the 14th inst. by John Shaw, Esq. Mr. WILLIAM WILKINSON, to Miss ELIZA SNYDER, both of Blockley Township, Philadelphia County.

On the 14th inst. by John Shaw, Esq. Mr. SAMUEL HARPER, to Miss MARY MOWREY, both of Blockley Township, Philadelphia County.

On Monday, the 11th inst. by the Rev. Ashbel Green D. D., the Rev. NICHOLAS MURRAY, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., to ELIZA J. daughter of the late Rev. Morgan J. Rhees.

On Thursday evening, 14th inst at Wilmington, Del. by the Rev. Mr. Cattel, Mr. IGNATIUS G. DE SOTER, late Chaplain of the U. S. Ship Brandywine, to Miss ELVIRA, daughter of Mr. John Buckey, of Wilmington.

On the evening of the 17th inst. by Lewis D. Belair, Esq. Mr. REUBEN STRATTON, to Miss MARY REED, both of Philadelphia County.

On the 19th inst. by Wm. Milnor, Esq. Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, Mr. CHARLES WORRALL, of East Bradford, to Miss CHRISTIANA B. DILWORTH, of East Whiteland, all of Chester County.

On the 31st December, in Chester County, by the Rev. Mr. Wampole, Mr. JOSEPH BILGER, miller, to the beautiful Miss SARAH MATHIAS, of Upper Providence, Montgomery County.

Sweet pair, whose joys descending from above,
Indulge the pure delights of wedded love,
Supremely happy in your youthful prime,
Tho' throug'd by troubles, still to love inclin'd;
But cautious still, of Hymen's arts beware,
If Cupid chance not in your sports to share,
And thy last hopes, ideal ill fated youth,
May soon expire within the blaze of truth.

DIED,

On the 3d of January, of pulmonary consumption, in the 55th year of her age, Mrs. SARAH MILLER, widow of Philip Miller, of this city.

On Wednesday, the 13th instant, in the 60th year of his age, Mr. MOSES WEBSTER, after a lingering illness, which he bore with christian fortitude.

On the 13th instant, after a lingering illness, Mr. GEORGE COLE, in the 25th year of his age.

On Sixth Day afternoon, 15th inst. VIOLETTA LUKENS, wife of James Porter, in the 24th year of her age, of pulmonary consumption.

On Thursday evening, Mr RICHARD DUGAN, in the 28th year of his age.

On Sunday morning last, the 17th inst. in the 87th year of her age; Mrs. ELIZABETH POWEL, relict of Samuel Powel, Esq. of Philadelphia. In the death of this distinguished lady, society has lost one of its brightest ornaments, and her sex a pattern of extraordinary excellence and refinement.

On Tuesday afternoon, the 19th inst. Mr. GEORGE CONKLE, in the 94th year of his age, an old and respectable inhabitant of this city.

On the 15th inst. Mrs. ISABELLA, wife of James M'Clernon, in the 43d year of her age.

On Monday afternoon, ELIZABETH SNELLBAKER, aged 95 years.

On Monday morning, after a lingering illness, REBECCA, consort of Philip Paltz, Esq. in the 50th year of her age.

On Monday evening, 18th inst. in the 26th year of his age, Dr. CHARLES W. DUFFIELD, eldest son of Col. Thomas W. Duffield.

On board the ship Ruth & Mary, of Ponce, Porto Rico, on the 13th of July last, EDWARD MILLER, in the 42th year of his age, late of this city.

At New York, on the 14th inst. in the 56th year of his age, JAMES BILLINGS, a respectable Member of the Society of Friends in that city. He had long lingered under a protracted disease of a pulmonary nature, which finally put a period to his mortal existance; he bore his affliction with Christian fortitude, and resignation to the will of the Almighty, who had been his support through many tribulations, and has now clothed him with immortality. The ties of consanguinity and fraternal affection, causes us, the surviving relatives and friends, to express our sensibility, as Jesus did his, when he lift up his voice and wept at the tomb of his friends, so did we, notwithstanding our unshaken belief that his spirit is with the just made perfect in a state of happiness, where the weary shall rest, and mans cease from his labour, and his works do follow him.

Circular for the Union.

Pennsylvania Real and Personal Estate Register, and City Actuary's Office, No. 47 South Front street, Philadelphia, (founded 1825.) Lands of every description, farms, houses, lots and other property, bought, sold, rented and leased. Persons at a distance will benefit by sending descriptions of their property, &c. for sale or rent.

Money borrowed and loaned on real or personal property. Writing in all its branches neatly executed.—City and country debts, and other dues collected and remitted to the respective claimants. Subscriptions to all publications procured, and the works delivered.

Information on any subject or business given and received, to and fro, throughout the Union; all the agencies connected with the different State Offices attended to, information respecting taxes on lands, paid or unpaid, given and received.

Merchants, Manufacturer's and others, supplied with cash, partners with clerks, teachers, foremen, agents, collectors and other help.

☞ Unemployed persons provided with mercantile or other situations, in this or any other state or city, by making proper and immediate application.

N. B. All persons, at a distance, attended to, by post paying their letters, and inclosing a reasonable fee, to

M. M'BAIN,
General Land Agent and Actuary.

PRESENT WANTS.

Wanted to purchase, a few small farms and some real lands, for which the highest price will be given.

Wanted, several men of character, as partners, clerks in stores, travelling agents and collectors, good salaries given.

Wanted, $30,000 to loan, on real estate, for 3 or 5 years.

For sale, several valuable houses and lots in the city.

P. S. All persons will do well to avail themselves of the opportunity of applying at this old establishment, which has its agents in different parts of the Union, so as to attend to business at home or abroad. Apply to (in person, or by letter, postage paid,) M. M'BAIN, General Land Agent and Actuary, Philadelphia.

jan. 23—tf

MUSTARD SEED.

WHITE ENGLISH MUSTARD SEED, of superior quality, constantly for sale on retail by

C. J. FELL & BROTHER,
52 South Front street.

jan. 9—1mif

ALMANACK.

1830 JANUARY.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
23 Saturday,	7 9	4 51	1 15	
24 Sunday,	7 8	4 52	1 56	
25 Monday,	7 7	4 53	2 38	
26 Tuesday,	7 6	4 54	3 17	
27 Wednesday,	7 5	4 55	3 58	
28 Thursday,	7 4	4 56	4 39	
29 Friday,	7 2	4 57	5 24	

PUBLIC MEETING.

A MEETING of the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, favorable to the continuation of the transportation of the Mails, equally of the Post Office and delivery of letters on Sundays, will be held on Monday evening, Jan. 25th, at 7 o'clock, at the Commissioners' Hall, N. E. for the purpose of expressing their disapprobation of the exertions that are being made to stop the transportation of the U. S. Mail on Sundays, &c and adopt such measures as will counteract the efforts to influence Congress to legislate such restrictions.' By order of the committee appointed at the meeting of Freemen, on the 21st July.

JOSEPH WOOD,
Secretary.

jan. 23—1t

JUST PUBLISHED, THE CASKET FOR JANUARY,

EMBELLISHED with a very elegant Portrait of BOLIVAR, Views of the State House, Boston, Old Fusions' Meeting House, Philadelphia, and MUSIC.

CONTENTS.

Biographical Memoir of Simon Bolivar; Biography of Gen. Anthony Wayne; Mary Woolstoncraft; Recruiting Officers, Number One; Philip of Pokanoket; Reconciliation; State House, Boston; Old Friends' Meeting House; Shepherd's Calendar; Debating of Three Days; Siamese Youths; Wit and Sentiment.

Music—"Come listen to my Song, my love."

Poetry—Give me a gay dashing Coquette; The New Year; My Native Village; To M. M. G.; To Grief; The Lily; Stanzas on Parting; Home; To Elma; Epigram.

Price $2 50 a year, single Numbers 25 cents.
Published monthly, by S. C. ATKINSON,
jan. 21—tf No. 112 Chesnut street.

American Stenographic Academy, BY M. T. C. GOULD,

No. 6 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

MR. GOULD teaches persons to record the language of public speakers as fast as delivered. Those who cannot attend his personal instructions, may acquire the art from his book—the 7th edition of which, is now before the public, price 50 cents.

N. B. This work will be sent by mail to any part of the United States, upon the following conditions, viz.

If $5 be enclosed in a letter from a less distance than 150 miles, the writer will receive a copy of short hand free from postage both ways. If from a greater distance than 150, he will receive two copies, paying his own postage both ways. Post Masters, and others, who prefer to pay postage both ways, will of course receive two copies in all cases.

☞ A copy shall be sent to the publisher of any Newspaper in the United States, who will give the advertisement one conspicuous insertion, and forward a number of his paper containing the same.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE,
A second and much improved edition of
Gould's Stenographic Chart,

For the use of schools, exhibiting at one view, in the form of a tree, the entire elements of the theory of short hand. With this chart upon the wall of a school room, the teacher may communicate a knowledge of the art to a large class, as readily as to an individual, and without the expense of a book for each scholar. It is published upon beautiful *imperial drawing paper*, elegantly painted, varnished and mounted. It is extracted from the 7th, or stereotype edition of Gould's short hand, as taught by the author and proprietor, in the principal cities, towns and Colleges of the United States, and at the above establishment in the city of Philadelphia. Price single, $3.

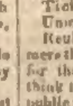
jan. 23—tf

A FARM FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at public vendue, on the premises, on Sixth day, the Fifth of Second Month, ensuing, at one o'clock, P. M.

A FARM,

Situate in the township of Northampton, and county of Burlington, New Jersey—on the public road leading from Mount Holly to Ancocas Meeting House—4 miles from the former, three quarters of a mile from the latter place, and 8 from the city of Burlington—adjoining lands of George Hollins, Granville Woolman, and William Woolman.



The above Farm contains Forty-five acres of Land, the whole of which is considered of a superior quality, either for Grass or Grain, and conveniently divided into small fields with good cedar fences. There are on the premises a good two story Brick House, with four rooms and an entry on a floor; barn, crib house, and other out buildings suitable for such a farm. There are, also, on the premises, a variety of fruit trees, of an excellent selection. Taking this property with all its advantages, as regards soil and situation, into view, it is believed it offers very peculiar inducements, either to an agriculturist, or one who may wish a retreat.

Also, at the same time and place, about Five Acres of Woodland, situate on the public road aforesaid, three miles from Mount Holly, adjoining lands of Samuel Atkinson and others.

The above property will be shown to those who may wish to purchase, by John Stokes, who resides on the farm, or by either of the subscribers. Terms at sale, by

JOSEPH STOKES,
CHARLES STOKES,
Attorneys in Fact of John Stokes.

Mountholly; 1st month, 23d—2t

ELEGANT PORTRAITS

OF Washington, Lafayette, Bolivar, Jackson, Franklin, Jefferson, Clinton, Gen. A. Wayne, John Adams, J. Quincy Adams, Calhoun, Clay, John Jay, Rufus King, Dr. Benj. Rush, &c. with a variety of other Prints, Views, &c. for sale at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

jan. 23—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Sarah Johnson Storm, late

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

AN INVITATION.

If she be not fair to me,
What care I how fair she be—SUCKLING.

Wherefore, Fanny, look so lovely,
In your anger, in your play?—
Laughing, weeping, fair, capricious!
Hymn will look as delicious,
Pr'ythee, look at me!

Wherefore, Fanny, sing so sweetly!
Like the bird upon the tree—
Hearts in dozens round you bringing,
Syrens! thou must be singing,
Pr'ythee sing to me!

Wherefore, Fanny, dance so lightly,
Like the wave upon the sea?
Motion every charm enhancing,—
Fanny! thou shalt be dancing,
Pr'ythee, dance to me!

Wherefore, smile so, like an angel,
Angel-like although you be?—
Head and heart at once beguiling,—
Dearest, if you will be smiling,
Pr'ythee smile on me!

Wherefore, first and aim your arrows
At each harmless top you see?—
Cupids, hardly was it the hunting,
Tyrant! if you must be flirting,
Pr'ythee flirt with me!

Wherefore Fanny! kiss and fondle
Half the ugly brutes you see!—
Waste not love amongst so many,—
Sweetest! if you fondle any,
Pr'ythee, fondle me!

Wherefore will such lottery enter?
Chance a-for-you, one to three!—
Richest ventures oft miscarry,—
Fanny, Fanny, if you marry,
Pr'ythee, marry me!

QUESTION.

Here lie two husbands with their two wives,
Here lie two fathers with their two daughters,
Here lie two mothers with their two sons,
Here lie two grandmothers with their two grand daughters,
Here lie two maidens with their two brothers;
Yet but six corpses in all lie buried here,
All born legitimate, and from incest clear.

A BLACK BALL.—The coloured fashionables of our city are particularly careful of the feelings of those who are unfortunate enough to be excluded from their circle. A young friend of ours lately was applied to, by his mother's cook, to read the following note from a manager:—"Miss adoms the proprietr Dido knot send you a tikit and they are no ladies admiten except they ha a tikit from they proprity and they Reasin we son you this we wooden wish for your feelin to be hurt at they door an we wants none of your company."

At an anniversary meeting of the London Sunday School Union, the Rev. S. Kilpin remarked, that in catechising some children on the subject—"Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven"—the following were the questions and answers:—What is to be done? Thy will of God. Where is it to be done? On earth. How is it to be done? As it is in Heaven. How do you think the angels do the will of God in Heaven, as they are our pattern? The first replied, "They do it immediately." The second, "They do it actively." The third, "They do it unitedly."—Here a pause ensued, and no other child appeared to have any answer; but after some time a little girl arose and said, "Why, sir, they do it without asking any questions."

AN ANSWER.

A pedagogue, in Berkshire, not long since, enquired of a boy, "what part of speech is Oh, and Ah!" or, "what is an interjection?" The lad not knowing, the knight of the rod attempted to illustrate by again asking, "what should you say if a man seized you violently by the arm?" "Why I should tell him to let me alone, tarnation quick!"

In Vermont, a man detected in carrying a jug of rum with him to the field, when going to work, promised reformation—and the jug was no longer seen. Some time afterwards, at school, not being able to say what *j-u-g* spelt, was asked what his father carried rum in, when he replied, "a tin kettle with a cover to it."—

ASKING A SMALL FAVOR.

A few days since, as one of the eastern steamboats was about leaving the wharf, a passenger was asked to take charge of a letter to a friend in Boston. He did so, very readily, and others having the like favors to ask, applied to him in their turn. In a very accommodating manner he accepted the additional charge, and soon had his pockets filled with letters. Others, emboldened by the readiness with which he undertook these little errands, applied to him to take charge of larger and more weighty articles, such as packages of wedding cake, patterns of the newest fashions, and such like matters, which, with the greatest good-nature in the world, were also taken charge of by the accommodating passenger. 'Wont you be kind enough,' said a gentleman, just to put this shawl in your pocket, and leave it at Mrs. Such-a-one's, in Providence?' 'Shall I trouble you,' said another, 'to take charge of this pine apple, and hand it to my wife? I promised to send her one, and I wish you would be particular to deliver it into her own hands. I'm sorry to trouble you, sir, but ——.' He was now interrupted by a wag, who, seeing the disposition to impose upon good nature, bawled out, 'Mister, I regret exceedingly to trouble you, but if your pockets are not full—you will oblige me very much by taking charge of *a barrel of flour.*'

RETALIATION.

A Quaker apothecary meeting Dr. Fothergill, thus accosted him:—"Friend Fothergill, I intend dining with thee to-day." "I shall be glad to see thee," answered the doctor; "but pray, friend, hast thou not some joke?" "No joke, indeed," rejoined the apothecary, "but a very serious matter. Thou hast attended friend Ephraim these three days, and ordered him no medicine. I cannot, at this rate, live in my own house, and must live in thine!" The Doctor took the hint, and prescribed handsomely for the benefit of his friend Ephraim, and his friend the Apothecary.

SPINSTERS.

Formerly, it was a maxim that a young woman should never be married till she had spun herself a set of body, table and bed linen. From this custom all unmarried women were termed spinsters, an appellation they still retain in England, to all deeds and law proceedings.

Baron de Grimm shrewdly observes in a letter relating to the anxiety of d'Alembert to be buried within the walls of the parish church, 'It is very strange that these philosophers think it is so much pleasure to be in church after they are dead, and so much glory to be out of it when living.'

POVERTY AND KNAVERY.

The poorer a man is, the more necessity there is for his being honest. A rich knave may, perhaps, prosper for a time in worldly affairs; but a poor knave will soon have as little credit as cash, and will not only suffer but deserve all the evils which poverty can inflict.

The first consideration with a knave is to help himself; the second, how to do it with an appearance of helping you. Dionysius, the tyrant, stripped the statue of Jupiter of a robe of massy gold and substituted a cloak of wool, saying, gold is too cold in winter—it behoves us to take care of Jupiter.

Baron Holbach in a conversation on theatrical works thus describes comedy and tragedy: 'The business of a comedy is always a marriage; and that of a tragedy, murder. All the intrigue turns on this question—shall they marry, or shall they not marry?—shall they kill, or shall they not kill? They *shall* marry, they *shall* kill, and so ends the first act. They shall *not* marry, they shall *not* kill, concludes the second act. A new means of marrying and of killing presents itself, which is the substance of the third act. A new difficulty arises and prevents the marriage and the murder, and this forms the fourth act. At length, wearied with the contest, they marry and they kill, which completes the piece.'

Among the ancient Roman Matrons and Virgins, the use of wine was unknown, and the woman was taxed with immodesty whose breath smelled of the grape. Pliny says that Cato was of opinion that the custom of kissing first began between kinsmen and kinswomen, that they might know whether their wives, daughters, or nieces had tasted wine.

BLISTERED FEET.

The following mode of cure was communicated to Captain Cochrane, and which he says he never found to fail:—"It is simply to rub the feet at going to bed with spirits mixed with tallow dropped from a lighted candle into the palm of the hand. On the following morning no blisters exist: the spirit seemed to possess the healing power, the tallow serving only to keep the skin soft and pliant. The soles of the feet, ancles, and insteps, should be rubbed well; and even where no blisters exist, the application may be usefully made as a preventative. Salt and water is a good substitute—and while on this subject, I would recommend foot travellers never to wear right and left shoes, it is bad economy, and indeed serves to cramp the feet: and such I felt to be the case."

GUM ARABIC.

The purest and finest gum arabic is brought in caravans to Cairo, by the Arabs of the country round Mounts Tor and Sinai, who bring it from this distance on the backs of camels, sown up in bags, and often adulterated with sand, &c. The gum exudes spontaneously from the bark and trunk of the branches of the tree, in a soft, nearly fluid state, and hardens by exposure to the air, or heat of the sun. It begins to flow in December, immediately after the rainy season, near the flowering time of the tree. Afterwards, as the weather becomes hotter, incisions are made through the bark, to assist the transudation of the juice.

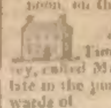
It is well known and painfully felt by the lovers of flowers, that they begin to fade after having been 24 hours in water; some few may retain their original beauty longer by frequently substituting fresh water; but all the furegacious (such as the poppy or one or two others excepted) may be restored by the use of hot water. For this purpose place the flowers in scalding water deep enough to cover one-third of the stems, and by the time the water is cold the flowers will have become fresh and erect; then cut the ends, and put them in cold water.

THE QUEEN BEE.—The royal insect passes three days in the egg, is five a worm, when the bees close its cell, and immediately begins its cocoon, which is finished in twenty-four hours. During eleven days, and even sixteen hours of the twelfth, it remains in a state of complete repose. Its transformation into a nymph then takes place, in which state four days and a part of the fifth are past. On the fifth day after her appearance the queen quits the hive for the purpose of fecundation: forty-six hours afterwards she begins to lay eggs, and a hive will often consist of forty thousand inhabitants, the most of them her own offspring. The first eggs of the queen always give birth to workers. In spring she lays about two thousand eggs of males, resumes it again in August, but during the rest of the intervals she exclusively lays workers' eggs. It is curious that oviposition is retarded by cold; during winter it does not take place. Huber relates an instance where a queen, instead of laying her eggs forty-six hours after fecundation, did not do so for several months, owing to her impregnation having taken place just before winter. The queen must be at least eleven months old before she begins to lay the eggs of males. The bees, both workers and queen, know the period of oviposition proper for each kind of egg, and take care to provide suitable cells at a proper period. Huber removed all the worker cells from a hive, and left nothing but male cells; the bees, instead of repairing the damage done to the hive, by uniting the fragments of comb, seemed quite disheartened, went into the fields, but returned unladen. The queen, too, hesitated about laying her worker eggs in the large male cells, and at last they were seen to drop from her at random. However, six eggs were deposited regularly; but the workers did not treat them very carefully. They were removed next day, and the cells left empty. In order to reanimate them, he gave the bees a piece of comb, composed of workers' cells, but which were filled with male instead of worker eggs. For twelve days the bees obstinately abstained from working in wax, but at last they positively removed the whole of the male brood, and cleaned the cells, just as if they had been aware that the eggs which come from the queen required worker cells. As soon as this was done, the queen no longer dropped her eggs at random, but deposited them in the cells. The male cells were then taken away, and the worker cells restored; upon which the ordinary labours of the hive were resumed. If the workers reasoned and felt, here is a fact which would at once attest their foresight and their affection for their queen; they knew she required worker cells, and accordingly, to accommodate her, they pulled out the male brood, which, under other circumstances, they would have fondly nourished.—*Murray's Family Library.*

SAXON WOOL.—Saxony has long proved that Spain has no peculiar claim to rearing the finest wool-bearing sheep. Saxon wool is of finer quality than Spanish. This has arisen from different causes—first, a careful selection of the animals that carried the finest fleeces; secondly, a constant attention to protect the flocks against sudden changes in the weather, particularly violent colds, rains, and snow; thirdly, to keep the sheep on dry sound soil, not too rich in grass.—Our Merino breeders formerly, (for now there are scarcely half a dozen in Britain,) spared no expenses in selecting the best breed, but neglected entirely protection to the flock in bad weather, and the quality of pasture. The breed in Spain is an upland, and not a mountainous race; but the breeders in Great Britain consider good feed essential, and placed their flocks in rich meadow land, or old pasture grass of an under-stocked park. The Merinos were seized with the rot, and the breed acquired the bad reputation of being particularly subject to the complaint. From experience of a flock of my own, kept on dry hard pasture, I can aver I never saw an instance of foot rot. Then the English breeders made no establishment for protecting the flock in bad weather, and had a strong prejudice against housing sheep in any circumstances. The Saxons have for each flock on a farm, and often large enclosure, a regularly-built range of sheep-sheds, or covered in low houses, with yards enclosed. Those of different ages and kinds are kept separate, and the houses and sheds are as nicely cleaned and dressed up as the stables of an English sportsman. The sheep are never suffered to be exposed to showers of long continuance, nor to sudden cold after moderate weather, nor to snow. One heavy cold shower after warm weather will most materially injure any fleece, for the fine hair at the root, after a chill of the animal, becomes exactly at that part of a weaker texture, and the wool-stapler can directly detect the fault.

Valuable Plantation.

Will be sold at public vendue, on Second day, the 25th of First month, (Jan.) 1830, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,



A first rate Plantation, situate on Timber Creek, Gloucester County, New Jersey, called Marlborough, formerly owned by S. Hewell, late in the possession of H. Abbott, dec. containing upwards of

Two Hundred Acres of Land,

about fifty of which is of the best Bottom Meadow, under good embankment, (the banks having but lately undergone a thorough repair,) the rest GOOD ARABLE LAND, handsomely divided into fields, under good post and rail fence. There is erected on the premises a large Stone House, rough cast, nearly new, finished in the most modern style; together with convenient out buildings, part of which have been but lately erected. There is also a Tenant House and Barn situated on one part of the place, admirably adapted for Tracking;—also, two other houses for labouring men. There is an extensive MARL BED situated near a landing on the Creek.—There are three Apple Orchards, containing from 500 to 1000 trees of the best grafted fruit, and a great variety of other fruit trees.

It is thought unnecessary to give a further description of said place, as it is expected purchasers will call and see for themselves; but from its locality, being about six miles from the city, to which there is a water communication, it cannot but be a desirable place.

☞ Further information can be obtained by applying to T. Abbott, No. 87 Chesnut street, Philadelphia or to Josiah Stokes, near Woodbury, New Jersey.

jan. 16—2t

ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS.

THE most valuable Medicine ever prepared for Coughs and Consumptions. The uncommon virtues that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS are well known to possess for the cure of Colds, Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs, leading to consumptions, is sufficient proved from the use that they have been in for seven years and that the demand for them is still rapidly increasing. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam*, and great numbers have voluntarily given Certificates of the benefits received in Consumptive Complaints of long standing, even where their cases were almost hopeless and where they had been given up by their physicians as incurable. A reference to the Certificates accompanying each Bottle, given by those of the first respectability, will satisfy every unprejudiced mind of the wonderful cures performed by this Valuable Medicine. Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated Consumption, and proved fatal.—Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even Consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that the subscribers was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means in the hand of God of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health.

And I do further certify, that the wife of Mr. Nathan Huntington, living in the same place, was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years, and in 1823 she was reduced so low that it was thought she must soon be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire, when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time so far restored her, that she was soon able to do a good day's work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the public. PHILO JUDSON, Pastor of the Church in Ashford.

Ashford, Conn. Sept. 25, 1824.

For sale by I. Thompson, N. W. corner of Second and Market; T. W. Dyott, N. E. corner of Second and Race; E. & G. Yarnall & Co. Market, below Second; J. C. Jenkins, Market, near Tenth.

jan. 16—4m

WILLIAM HUGHES,
UNDERTAKER,

NO. 139 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
BETWEEN RACE AND VINE STREETS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps always on hand a general assortment of Coffins of all sizes and patterns, plain and ornamented.

Also, a hearse of every description ready prepared, which, at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals attended to, furnishing hearse, carriages, ice boxes, &c. on the lowest terms.

Attendance at all hours. jan. 16—1y

G. W. CARPENTER'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT.

HEPATICA TRILOBA.—This Plant has proved to be a safe and valuable Medicine for Coughs, spitting of blood, Consumptions, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the Medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic menstrua, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a mild, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease, by promoting expectoration and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and this without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach in all cases, and is a pleasant and agreeable medicine to take.

It has generally been administered in the form of tea or decoction; this has most frequently been improperly made by those unacquainted with pharmaceutical preparations, and has brought this medicine in disrepute, and prevented its application in many cases where it otherwise would have proved highly useful and beneficial.

To guard against these inconveniences, and to bring before the public a concentrated preparation of this valuable article of uniform strength, George W. Carpenter is pleased to announce the preparation of Compound Syrup of Liverwort, which will obviate all the disadvantages above described. This preparation is as active as it can be made from the fresh plant, and the virtues considerably improved by the tonic and expectorant Medicines which have been selected as adjuvants. Prepared and sold only, by

G. W. CARPENTER,
At his Chemical Warehouse, No. 331 Market st.

For sale as above, Com. Fluid Ext. Sarsaparilla, Solidified Gentian, Saratoga Powders, Citrated Kali, Comp. Tonic Extract; with a number of new and popular Chemicals. jan. 16—6mo

Baker's Intelligence Office,

Established in May, 1813.

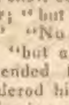
NO. 3 Franklin Place, Procures Houses and Parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Bar Keepers, Ostlers, Porters, House Keepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children and Bought servants.

For sale, the time of a good coloured Girl, 18 years old, and 10 to serve.

Persons having Real Estate to sell or let, will find it to their interest to enter it gratis. jan. 16—4t*

A FARM FOR SALE,

SITUATE in East Nottingham Township, near the Pennsylvania Line, about 90 miles from Philadelphia; containing about 200 acres, principally good arable land, a good proportion of wood, and about 10 or 12 acres of alluvial bottom, capable of being made productive meadow.



The improvements are a good dwelling house, partly stone, nearly new, a log tenement, &c. considerable materials collected for a barn, which may be put up at a small expense. The above property will be sold on favorable terms, and accommodating payments, or will be exchanged for Real Estate in the city or county of Philadelphia, or adjacent thereto. For particulars, apply to the subscriber, near Holmesburg, 10 miles North East of Philadelphia.

JOSEPH GILLINGHAM.

P. S. Should the above farm not be sold by the 1st of March, it will be rented for a term of years on an improving lease. jan. 16—3t*

TO PRINTERS.

I. JOHNSON, No. 6 Cherry street, offers for sale the following founts of type, which have been used only for stereotyping. They will be put up in quantities to suit purchasers, and sold low for cash, or approved acceptances.

100 lbs.	Pica.
450	Large faced Small Pica.
420	Long Primer.
300	Bourgeois.
150	Brevier.
1100	Large faced Brevier.
200	Minion.
200	Nonpareil.
600	do.

ALSO,

200	Small Pica, half worn, will be sold very low, and 15 lbs. Nonpareil do. jan. 16—3t

WILLIAM H. MOORE,
UNDERTAKER.

No. 102½ Arch street, below 6th and Sixth street, (south side.)

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of COFFINS, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamented.

Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of funerals will be attended to, if desired, on very moderate terms, such as finishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, Ice Boxes, &c.

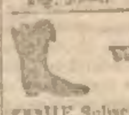
The subscriber's intention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. *CIRCUMSTANCES TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION.*

aug. 7—tf

A CARD.

WATER PROOF
BOOTS.



THE Subscriber is happy to inform his patrons and the public in general that he has, by various experiments, come to the knowledge of preparing leather for boots and shoes which will entirely resist water, without any interlining, as is the practice generally of those who are said to make water proof boots; his method of thus preparing his stock of which his boots are made, will render the leather so pliable that it seldom or ever will break, except by age; the above he will warrant, and invites those who wish to have their feet dry and warm to call and satisfy themselves on the subject; no additional charge will be exacted, as he intends to make all his boots superior to water.

THOMAS STREETER, Boot Maker,
No. 109 N. Second street, 3 doors below Race st.

nov. 21—3m

☞ In going along, before you pass
Just stop a moment and look at our glass.

M'COAD & SELNER,

MANUFACTURERS OF CUT GLASS,
No. 11 South Fourth street, Philadelphia,

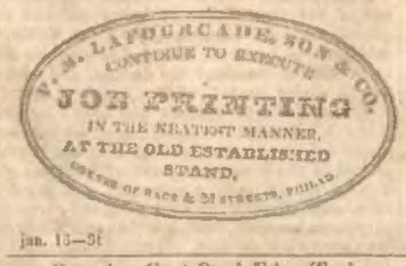
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and customers that they are now offering an splendid assortment of Cut Glass, they flatter themselves it can possibly be manufactured in any part of the world. Also, one hundred BALL AND ENTRY LAMPS, cut to various elegant new patterns, the whole of which they will sell as low, if not lower than can be purchased. Their workmanship they consider enough known to need no comment. Country merchants will do well to examine here before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. The most liberal encouragement given to those who purchase to sell again. july 25—6m

TEASE & CO.

INFORM the public that they have taken one of the splendid stores No. 36 and 37 in the Arcade, and that they intend to keep HATS made of the best materials and workmanship that can be obtained; and that they intend to sell their work lower than any other Hat Store in this city. The difference in the rent between our store and the other Hat Stores in this city, will enable us to sell our Hats from $1 to $50, lower than the other Hat Stores. Some of the Hat Stores in this city are paying 12, 13 and 16 hundred dollars rent, and we get our store for one hundred, and if our work does not wear as we say it will, we will make any deduction required.—We are determined to establish our store in the Arcade, if it can be done by good work and low prices. We invite the public to call and examine our work. We intend to pay particular attention to the latest fashions, and have now in store hats of every quality of the latest Philadelphia, New York and London fashions, which are ready for sale.

Hats of every shape and quality can be made at the shortest notice, as we manufacture our hats in this city. The highest price given for old hats in exchange for new ones, (economy is wealth.) All who wish to save a dollar on the purchase of a new Hat, will please to call as above. nov. 21—3m



jan. 16—3t

Superior Cast Steel Edge Tools.

MANUFACTURED by Dunlop, Madeira & Co. Lemmon Works, Chambersburg, Pa. Carpenters', Ship Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, of all kinds; Butcher's Choppers and Cleavers; Falling Axes; Glaziers; Bracing Knives; Hatchets, &c. manufactured of the best steel, and if not good to be returned.

Also, a general assortment of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, for sale low, wholesale and retail, at

LESLEY & MEREDITH'S
Hardware Store, No. 253 Market street, six doors above Sixth street, Philadelphia. dec. 18—tf

MERCANTILE ACADEMY.

A NEW SYSTEM OF WRITING, taught by R. MEGONEGAL, No. 206 Race Street, which is sanctioned by professors, and gentlemen of the first taste.

The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to the important advantages to be derived from a knowledge of this superior system. By this mode, pupils are taught to sit with ease and elegance, and acquire in a short period that necessary accomplishment, so important to all, a beautiful running and leger hand writing, to write perfectly straight without lines, and with greater freedom than any system ever taught, and as great is the improvement, that eight or ten lessons often produces a bold, free and elegant running hand, by those who could not write their names.

BOOK-KEEPING.

He also informs them that he has completed a new system of book-keeping, so as to enable the student to proficient himself in from 10 to 20 lessons, and to acquire a perfect knowledge of this important science, without toil. The advertiser has examined about 100 sets of books, in the first counting-houses of this city, within the last six months, which enables him to give the most perfect forms, and extensive explanations on the science. nov. 14—3m

D. WIBERG, AGENT AND TAILOR,
No. 107 Race street, fourth door above Third.
COATS, PANTALOONS and VESTS made and trimmed cheap for cash. A general assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres on hand, as cheap as at any store in the city.

☞ First rate Stocks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs and Vests, ready made, cheap for cash. march 23—1y

American Stenographic Academy,
BY M. T. C. GOULD,
No. 6 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

MR. GOULD teaches persons to record the language of public speakers as fast as delivered. Those who cannot attend his personal instructions, may acquire the art from his book—the 7th edition of which, is now before the public, price 50 cents.

N. B. This work will be sent by mail to any part of the United States, upon the following conditions, viz.

If $1 be enclosed in a letter from a less distance than 150 miles, the writer will receive a copy of short hand free from postage both ways. If from a greater distance than 150, he will receive two copies, paying his own postage both ways. Post Masters, and others, who prefer to pay postage both ways, will of course receive two copies in all cases.

☞ A copy shall be sent to the publisher of any Newspaper in the United States, who will give this advertisement one conspicuous insertion, and forward a number of his paper containing the same.

nov. 28—tf

MEDICAL SPECIFIC
FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

DR. RAFINESQUE, Professor of Medical History, &c. the original inventor and proprietor of the PULMEL, has lately taken the concern into his own hands, and established in Philadelphia a CHEMICAL MANUFACTORY of Syrup, Balsam, Wine, Chocolate, Essence, Powders, &c. of PULMEL, sold at $1 for 30 doses, with a large discount for cash and wholesale.

The PULMEL is a safe and efficient, mild and palatable Remedy for the CONSUMPTION, and nothing else. It has within 2 years cured or relieved 500 persons from Boston to New Orleans, being taken inwardly and inhaled.

Just published by him, the PULMIST; or, the Art to cure the Consumption. Price one dollar; sent free of postage to any part of the United States. He practices exclusively as a Pulmist in Diseases of the Lungs. Ample written Consultations on Specific Cases, $10, Verbal ones, $5. Visits, 1.

The PULMEL and the Work sold in Philadelphia by Brown, Bergin, Carpenter, Fullerton, Garretson, Gerrigues, Hart, Kelly, Stackhouse, Marshall, Morris, Reakirt, Reynolds, Roswell, Scattergood, Shepherd, Yarnall, and other Druggists. Pamphlet on the Pulmel given gratis by them. dec. 5—3m

G. W. FARR,

MERCHANT TAILOR, 249 Market street, North side, above Sixth, has received by late arrivals an elegant and fashionable assortment of cloths, cassimeres and vestings of a superior quality, which will be made to order on the best terms, if required.

Medical Students, and strangers visiting the city will find it to their advantage to call and examine the above goods. N. B. Ready made linen shirts, cotton, stocks, suspenders, gloves, cravats, &c. &c. jan 30—1yr

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEARS PRESENTS.

THE CASKET, for 1827, 1828 and 1829, single or in sets, in variety of Bindings.
FORGET-ME-NOT, or New Years Gift.
MUSEUM of Foreign Literature.
William's Interest Tables.
Harp of Delaware—Ellen's Poems.
Medical Flora, and a variety of other Books, for sale cheap, at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 113 Chesnut street. dec. 25—tf

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 250 Market, opposite Decatur Street.

S. POTTER has constantly on sale at the above Warehouse, at the lowest mill prices, every description of paper manufactured in the United States, on which a liberal credit will be given.

sept. 12—tf

FIRE PROOF DOORS
AND STANDING SCREW PRESSES.

PRESS Screws and Standing Screw Presses, complete, with iron sides, for Tobacconists, Book binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different sizes, for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. ready made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.—MILL SCREWS and MILL SPINDLES, made to order, and SMITH WORK in general, by

CHARLES EVANS,
apr 6 20—1y No. 33 Bread street.

SHAKSPEARE REPOSITORY,
NO. 9 ARCADE.

JUST received and for sale at this Establishment, the Green Eyed Monster; the Scapegrace; Maid of Bride; Orphans Bell; Paul and Virginia; Orestes in Argos; the Revenge, Every one has his Fault; Way to get Married; Maid of the Mill; the Cabinet; Country Girl; Youthful Queen; the Pilot; Master's Rival; the Deaf; Devil's Elixir; Sly Old Woman; Ambrose Gwinett; Rochester; Elleen Shakers; Married Bachelor; An Uncle too Many; Lear of Private Life; the Slave; Mazeppa; New Don Juan; the Earthquakes, &c.

Cumberland's British Theatre, and Cooper's American Stage, including nearly all the popular Tragedies, Comedies, Operas, Farces, &c as performed in London and America, and enriched with Portraits of the most eminent Actors, and upwards of 150 of the most interesting Scenes, Biographical and Critical Remarks, Costume, and the whole of the Stage business, constantly on sale.

Also just published, the Universal and Theatrical Songster, with Engravings; Elton's New Comic Songs; Sloman's, Andrews's and Dixon's Drollerias; Theatrical Budgets, &c. &c.

Theatrical Portraits, Caricatures, Scenes, &c. in the greatest variety. jan. 9—3t

FRENCH MERINO CLOTH.

WILTBERGER & LYBRAND have received at their store, No. 444 North Fourth street, one door below Arch, a choice assortment of Paris Merino Cloth, consisting of the following colors, viz:—

Royal Purple, Claret, Myrtle Green, Sea Green, and Sky Blue.

Also, Maroon and Sky Blue German Merino.

Also, super English Merino of the following colours, viz:—

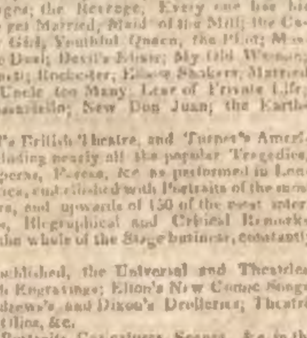
Sky Blue, Marie Louise Blue, Magazine Blue, Myrtle Green, Maroon, Claret Brown, French Grey, Blue Black, and Jet Black.

Also, super Blue Black Genoa Silk Velvets for Vests, super wide Black Italian Crapes, super super white Italian Crapes, and super white Gauze.

Also, Ladies' Raw Silk, White Merino, Worsted and Lambs' Wool Hose, Gentlemen's White Worsted and Lambs' Wool Hose, and White Merino Half-hose, narrow silk Braiding of various colours—Together with a general assortment of Dry Goods. jan. 9—3t*

ORGAN FOR SALE.

AN ORGAN of seven stops, suitable for a Church of moderate size. The stops are as follows:—Open Diap. stopped Diap, Dulciana, Principal, Twelfth, Flute, and Fifteenth; enclosed in a mahogany case. It can be seen by applying at the Masonic Hall. The instrument can be warranted in every respect, and will be sold in close a concern. For further particulars apply at No. 95 South Third street jan. 9—3m



REMOVAL.

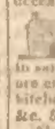
E. L. KING informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his Hat and Cap Warehouse from No. 30 South Sixth street, (Shakspeare Buildings,) to No. 192 North Third street, west side, between Vine and Callowhill streets, where he will be happy to supply all those that will favour him with a call. To his former customers he tenders his thanks, and solicits a continuance of their patronage.

N. B. Hats and Caps made to order at the shortest notice. THOMAS L. KING.

jan 9—3m

Pottery Establishment, &c.

PURSUANT to the last Will and Testament of Jacob Roberts, deceased, will be sold, at public vendue, on 6th day, the 11th day of February next, at Thomas A. Pierce's Hotel, in the village of Huddenfield, N. J., at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the residue of said deceased's Real Estate, to wit:—



No. 1. A valuable lot of ground, containing about one and a half acres, situated in said village, and fronting on two streets; on which are erected a good two story frame dwelling house and kitchen, barn, smoke house, well and pump, garden, &c. &c.

Also, an excellent two story brick pot house, with a cellar under it, a large stone kiln, inclosed with a frame building; a ware room adjoining the pot house, and a large shed over the clay mill, for glazing and drying ware. The manufactory of earthenware has been conducted at this place for a number of years. The situation is very eligible for the business, combining the custom of the stores in Haddenfield and [illegible] Long-a-Coming, Egg Harbour, Mechanicstown, Woodbury and elsewhere. Clay, from Philadelphia, can be brought by water within a mile of the town, and a supply of wood can always be bought at the door. The establishment is well calculated for a Pottery, and has many local advantages not often to be met with.

No. 2. A small lot, situated on said street, containing about one quarter of an acre; on which is erected a new two story frame dwelling house, and kitchen, garden, well and pump, &c.

No. 3. A valuable building lot, containing 3 rods and 33 perches; fronting on the main street, in said village, and on the Long-a-Coming Road, and can be divided into smaller lots to suit purchasers.

No. 4. About 19 acres of young timber land, situated in Waterford Township, about 4 miles from Haddenfield, being part of the Adam Fowler tract.

The title of the above property is indisputable. Possession will be given on the 25th day of March next.—The sale will be positive, to close the concern.

Conditions at the sale.

THOMAS REDMAN, } Executors.
JOHN GILL, Jr. }

jan. 9—6t*

JAMES CLARK

OFFERS for sale, at No. 137 South Front street, a variety of Books, Paper and stationary. Also, Slates, Slate Pencils, Lead Pencils, Red and Black Ink, Ink Powders, Ink Stands, Wafers, and Sealing Wax, Bills of Lading, Shipping Articles, Manifests, Seaman's Journals, &c.

Patent Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound, in a superior style as above, or at the Bindery, over No. 95 Market street.

Rags taken in exchange for any of the above articles. sept. 30—6m

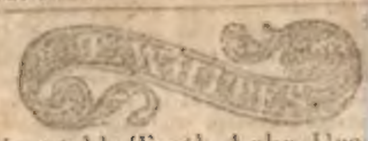
THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

IF IT HAS NEVER FAILED.

THIS Medicine, the never-failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 169 PINE STREET, where application can be made either by letter, or personally. nov. 7—1y

JOHN A. PARKER, AGENT,
BOOKBINDER,

NO. 209 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, (above Wood street.) All orders will be executed at the shortest notice. ☞ Old books neatly bound with morocco. jan 30—



Vegetable Tooth-Ache Drops.

THE only specific ever offered to the public from which a radical and permanent cure may be obtained of that disagreeable pain, the tooth-ache, all its attendant evils; such as fractious fits, cracking of the teeth, which often proves more painful than the tooth-ache itself; and cold passing for decayed teeth to the jaw, thence to the head, producing a dreadful affection, with many other unpleasant effects, such as disagreeable breath, hot taste in the mouth, &c. &c. all of which are occasioned from decay or decaying teeth. I am happy in having it in my power to refer to the world a remedy that will not only remove the pain, but preserve the teeth from decay, (2 times out of 10 if properly applied,) and the diseases in such as are decaying and have not yet caused aching, restoring them to health and ease.

N. B. There are many cases that are difficult to the liquid in contact with the parts affected, however must sometimes occur, in which case I would recommend that it be applied by a dentist. William Birkby, surgeon dentist, No. 29 South Fifth street, Philadelphia, has used it in his practice with success some time past.

Philadelphia, 15th Sept. 1

MR. THOMAS WHITE—I have the pleasure to inform you that agreeable to your request, I have tried your Tooth Ache Drops in my practice for some time past, and I must acknowledge that I find them to [illegible] you are certainly entitled to [illegible] these nine times out of ten, for from the extensive merits. I am well convinced that it will cure cases of the tooth ache, when it is timely and properly applied. I am not able to say at this time as to preventive properties, but from what I have seen of teeth that have been long cured and preserved decaying, and from a few weeks experience, I am inclined to believe that it will have a very beneficial effect in preserving the teeth, and, as such, I feel it my duty to recommend it, hoping that it may prove a [illegible] humanity, and an advantage to yourself. With [illegible] I remain, yours, &c. WM. J. A. BIRKBY,
Surgeon D[illegible]

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by the proprietor in Philadelphia; also sold by the following: T. W. DYOTT, N. E. corner of Second and Race streets; J. C. JENKINS, No. 107 Market street, south side; M. L. GORDON, S. E. corner of Third and Race streets; J. A. CANTRELL, No. [illegible] South Front street; S. P. GRIFFITH, S. W. corner of Chesnut and Eighth streets; E. TOWNSEND, E. corner of Chesnut and Tenth sts; [illegible] FOOLE, S. E. corner of Ninth and Race streets; RIDDLE, N. W. corner of Eleventh and Arch; MARIOT, N. W. corner of Fifth and Arch; DUGDALE, No. 45 Arch street; W. HANSELL, Seventh, below Pine st.; W. H. DUFFIELD, N. E. corner of Fourth and Pine sts; T. S. CLINT, W. corner of Fifth and Callowhill sts.; [illegible] MELL